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## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

ARGENTINE-PARAGUAYAN YACYRETA TALKS--Buenos Aires, 2 Jul (TELMA)--Diplomatic sources have pointed out that Argentine and Paraguayan officials began studies today to decide on what steps to take to reach an agreement on the Yacyreta binational dam project. The sources indicated that various opinions on how to resume the negotiations were discussed today since this initiative or any other is up to Paraguay as our country has a well-defined position on the matter. The Paraguayan delegates who arrived in Buenos Aires today, Senator Carlos Saldivar, engineer Enzo Debarnardi (in charge of the energy sector), and Read Adm Guillermo Haywood, held a meeting with engineers Jorge Pegoraro and Bernardo Bronstein, who are in charge of the Argentine energy sector, and with Minister Arturo Ossorio Arana in the headquarters of the Parana Argentine-Paraguayan Mixed Commission (COMIP). [Excerpts] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0047 GMT 3 Jul 79 PY]

CSO: 3010

'CLARIN' CALLS FOR GLOBAL COOPERATION IN OUTER SPACE

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 9 Jul 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "The Return of the Skylab"]

[Excerpts] The NASA experts believe that they can forecast the time--during this week--when the Skylab space laboratory will again contact earth. This implies knowledge of its trajectory in its last orbits and, consequently, the possibility to modify it by means of its instrument equipment so that the biggest fragments fall in the ocean or in sparsely populated regions. On the basis of these estimations it is thought that there is little possibility of loss of life or property, but the U.S. government has stated that it may pay indemnities in this case, after the damage has been verified.

It is interesting to point out that space experts discussed some time ago the possibility of saving the Skylab through U.S.-Soviet cooperation. Available information says that an ad hoc coupling system would have had to be constructed in that case. The short time margin and the prospect of having the space transboarder ready worked against that possibility of joint action.

It is obvious, however, that an important stage of the future activity in outer space will depend on the building of space stations in which complex scientific research programs are performed, including astronomy, vacuum metallurgy, biology and even medical research. Those laboratories will rotate in order to generate gravity--to prevent the lack of gravity which affects human organs--and will be linked with earth through a transport line, and it is obvious that their maintenance and the gradual expansion of their instrument equipment are matters of interest to all mankind, going beyond the framework of any particular power, however powerful it may be.

From the moment when man has reached out for the stars, he can hardly turn his back on the road of adventure and knowledge. The steps forward thus depend on a coordination of efforts on a global scale. The Skylab case in its melancholy--and perhaps dangerous--outcome is therefore regrettable.

LOCAL COMMUNISTS SUPPORT CIVILIAN-MILITARY RULE SAYS PCA MEMBER

Havana GRANMA in English 24 Jun 79 p 11

[Text]

● A POLITICAL opening is urgently needed in Argentina, according to the Communist Party of Argentina (PCA), which is urging the masses to redouble their efforts to shift the Argentine process onto a firmly democratic course.

At a press conference held in Buenos Aires, Fernando Nadra, a member of the PCA's Political Bureau, voiced concern over the fact that the extreme right, which is pressuring both inside and outside the government in order to stay in power, has to some extent succeeded in making more moderate sectors give way.

The Communist leader pointed to the support that certain government quarters are giving to "antinational, antipopular and pro-imperialist" economic policies and the reactionary programs that are being discussed concerning the labor movement, the universities and the political parties.

He also mentioned the problem of the missing persons, warning that "no one should harbor any hope that time will cure the seriousness of this situation. On the contrary, the protests will increase as time goes by."

According to Nadra, the only solution lies in the immediate release of all those who have not been charged or tried, guaranteeing of a fair trial for those who have been charged and a clear and truthful explanation of what happened to all those who were kidnapped.

The Communist leader said that a political opening must be achieved immediately and that the bases for the political program promised by the armed forces could not be imposed from a

position of strength.

It should simply be a question of points for discussion, he said, dealing with the main problems facing the country. Furthermore, he added, for the discussions to be able to take place in the right climate, all those arrested would have to be released, the state of siege would have to be ended and all restrictions on the activities of political parties, unions and other mass organizations would have to be lifted.

Nadra reaffirmed the Argentine Communists' support for a "civilian-military democratic convergence," but warned against attempts to distort this position. "We're not advocating just any convergence," he said, "but an agreement between democratic civilians and members of the armed forces around a program of national liberation."

He emphasized the way the political parties were acting together, the growing struggle of the working class and the statements made by various sectors demanding that their rights be respected and that official promises be kept.

"Neither trust of whatever degree in government promises or in the promises of its moderate sector, nor a guilty silence and good conduct to please those in power has decided nor can decide anything," he said.

So far, he emphasized, it had been the mass struggle that had prevented the triumph of the sectors of the extreme right, and he urged the masses to "mobilize even more in order to obstruct all the reactionary schemes and to bring about a radical change that would pave the way to democracy."

## ARGENTINA

### BRIEFS

**ANNIVERSARY DEMONSTRATIONS**--Buenos Aires, 2 Jul (NA)--A crowd of approximately 300 people requested the release of former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron in a demonstration staged after a mass held in Caballito suburb to honor the memory of Gen Juan Domingo Peron on the fifth anniversary of his death. During another ceremony, a rite conducted at Chacarita, the president of the national commission for honoring the memory of Peron, Gen Ernesto Fatigati, ret, was unable to make a speech because an officer of the Federal Police told him that the Federal Police chief, Gen Juan Sassian, had prohibited it. In the case of the above-mentioned demonstration, the crowd had started its march at the Nuestra Senora de los Buenos Aires Basilica where a mass in memory of the former president was said at 1800 yesterday. The crowd left the corner of Gaona and Espinosa Streets where the church is located, and moved eastward. Arriving at Pueyrredon Avenue, the crowd, which sang slogans about the late president and called for the "release of Isabel," proceeded toward Rivadavia flanked by two police cars which at no point intervened in the march. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Jul 79 PY]

**HARGUINDEGUY ADDRESS**--Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (TELAM)--Interior Minister Eduardo Albano Harguindeguy said today that when celebrating 9 July we should also make a commitment to continue to exist as a nation, to care even more about what is happening within our borders, to analyze and find solutions to current problems in order to make the Argentine people happier. He pointed out that this commitment would mean worrying less about what the newly converted human right defenders say, those who just recently were criminals of subversive groups which today, defeated, find no better way to show their hatred and lust for vengeance than to maneuver from abroad, to make a group of useful idiots their thoughts and try to use them against the Argentine people. General Harguindeguy then called for a commitment to carry on, to take up abandoned paths once again, to reactivate progress, since many years of little or no activity have made the Argentine nation lose the impetus it had at the end of the last century and at the beginning of this century. [Excerpts] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1755 GMT 6 Jul 79 PY]

UNDERSECRETARY RESIGNS--Buenos Aires, 2 Jul (TELAM)--The secretary of transport and public works has announced that Ezequiel Ogueta, under-secretary of transport, has submitted his resignation. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2228 GMT 2 Jul 79 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA--Buenos Aires, 2 Jul (TELAM)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry has reported that the new Argentine ambassador to Australia, Miguel Angel Osses, presented his credentials to the Australian governor general, Sir Zelman Cowen, on 28 June 1979. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0030 GMT 3 Jul 79 PY]

OIL DEREGULATION--The Economy Ministry has authorized oil companies to freely market their additional volumes of crude extracted in the future from the wells they are exploiting. This measure is aimed at providing incentives for crude production. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 29 Jun 79 p 11 PY]

MARITIME OFFICIAL RETURNS--Buenos Aires, 29 Jun (TELAM)--Rear Adm Carlos Noe Guevara, secretary of maritime interests, has returned after a 10-day tour of several European countries where he discussed matters related to maritime traffic. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0340 GMT 30 Jun 79 PY]

UNION LEADER RELEASED--Mar del Plata, 30 Jun (TELAM)--Union leader Roque di Caprio, who was arrested last Wednesday for allegedly violating the law prohibiting union activity, was released by a federal judge today. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1458 GMT 30 Jun 79 PY]

CSO: 3010

PINDLING NOTES AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpt] The annual Commonwealth fair is under way. The fair was opened last evening by the nation's chief executive Prime Minister Pindling. Our (Cathy Stewart) attended the opening and filed this report [recorded]:

[Stewart] The growth of the agricultural sector over the last decade has been nothing short of spectacular, so said the chief executive of the nation, the Right Honorable Lynden O. Pindling, as he officially opened the fourth annual Commonwealth fair.

[Pindling] It would be interesting to know that in the last 10 years the value of agricultural production doubled from about \$10 million to almost \$20 million in 1979 and that the labor force that had been actively employed in the agricultural sector has also increased from just over 3,000 people to about 6,000 people now. This indicates the tremendous renewed interest in and activity in the development of our agricultural potential.

[Stewart] The prime minister continued that the idea of farming and the economic benefits of farming are both catching on throughout the country. As agricultural development spread to our seven islands, said the prime minister, we will see economic growth and development in those family islands.

[Pindling] Three things, in the main, will be provided: more job opportunities for people in agriculture; two, reducing the level of our national food bill which is presently in excess of \$50 million a year; and three, we will be approaching some degree of self-sufficiency in those agricultural products that we can produce competitively, both for the local market and for export.

CSO: 3020

BAHAMAS

PINDLING DISCUSSES CARICOM, GRENADA GOVERNMENT

Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 3 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Pindling has called for more unity among workers of the Caribbean Community. Never before in the history of the Caribbean has there been a greater need than now for unity among the peoples of the region. This came from Prime Minister Pindling during an interview observing the sixth anniversary of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

Prime Minister Pindling said heads of government of the Caribbean Community need to sit down and discuss important issues, particularly now that we are faced with economic and social problems.

[Begin Pindling recording]: There has not been a meeting of heads of government now for several years, 4 years, and there does not (?seem to) be immediate prospects of another one. I think that fact has contributed to the lack of feeling for CARICOM, and the relationships that were fostered by regular meetings have been allowed to slacken. I am hoping that this will be remedied in the not too distant future. [End recording]

Prime Minister Pindling was interviewed last night by Fred Mitchel, the director of news and public affairs of the Broadcasting Corporation of the Bahamas.

Mr Pindling also talked about the University of the West Indies and about the new government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in Grenada. Mr Pindling recognized Mr Bishop as the de facto head of government of Grenada and said if Mr Bishop shows up in Zambia this August for the Commonwealth heads of government conference he expects Mr Bishop to be seated like any other head of government. Mr Pindling said many heads of government in the Commonwealth achieved office by similar means adopted by Mr Bishop. Mr Bishop came to power on March 13th in a coup that toppled the former prime minister, Sir Eric Gairy.

On the University of the West Indies, the prime minister said the government of the Bahamas decided a long time ago to give massive support to that university.

CSO: 3020

OFFICIALS ACT IN SUPPORT OF COMING ELECTION

Anti-Fraud Measures Taken

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 8 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] The 1 July elections will take place within a framework of security and guarantees unprecedented in the election history of the country, which probably will avoid any irregularity, at least of an organized nature. That assertion was made yesterday by the president of the National Election Court, Marcelo Cespedes, as he made public the report he had presented 24 hours earlier to the Military Junta and the High Command of the Armed Forces.

Control of the vote to avoid irregularities follows a chain that in theory automatically nullifies them. It begins the moment the citizen goes to an election notary office to register and legally qualify to vote. He is identified with a number that is immediately entered in two books; the registration book and the index book. That citizen becomes one of a group of 300, which receives a second numerical identification.

The registration number of the notary office book of 300 citizens is then added to the detailed identification of the election board, which must conform to the ballot box, voting record as well as the single ballot form.

Cespedes said that in theory this system will prevent the irregularities that took place in past elections. Or at least if they are practiced behind the backs of the election board authorities, it will be possible to detect them at voting time.

Nevertheless, the president of the National Election Court pointed out that the authorities "cannot enter into the civic conscience and upbringing each citizen. Ultimately, the cleanliness and correctness of the elections are the responsibility of the citizenry."

The comment was made in reply to the questions of newsmen casting doubt on the statements of the court, which completely discounted irregularities in the elections.

A chart prepared by the National Election Court identifies the following possible irregularities but immediately notes the legal solutions:

<u>Possible Irregularity</u>	<u>Solution</u>
Phantom registration	Purging, subsequent computation
Seizure of election material	Nullification of the board
"Little chain"	Civic education
Seizure of ballot boxes	Vigilance, retention of assets of notaries Distribution of copies
Seizure of the records	Copies of the records

Of these possible irregularities, the one that most concerns the authorities is the "little chain," which, according to the explanation, consists in seizure of a voting ballot that is then marked and handed to the next voter or voters.

The president of the court said that in this case as in other possible irregularities "only the civic upbringing and conscience of the citizenry is the best security."

Another possibility that also came up as the result of the reporters' questions was the possible implication of the authorities of a voting board, which could hand over a "filled out envelope" to the citizen.

"Civic conscience is the only guarantee of elections," insisted Cespedes.

He pointed out, nevertheless, that in fulfillment of the pledge the government has made to the people to hold the cleanest elections in history, "all possible precautions have been taken organizationally speaking."

#### Budget

The report of the election court "so that the public might know the sense of responsibility with which the process of democratization has been organized and is being carried out" also included the budgetary development.

Last year the state appropriated approximately 42 million Bolivian pesos to the court. This year more than 38 million Bolivian pesos have been appropriated.

#### Military Voice Full Support

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 8 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] The national armed forces will turn over power to the government that emerges from the popular will on 1 July and will fully support its stability

and authority in the country, declared the chief of the general staff of the joint command, General Victor Castillo.

"The armed forces have been, are and will be the backbone of the nation, and will lend all of their support to the president-elect, he declared as he asserted that in his opinion "there are no major problems in the electoral process. It is developing positively and the incidents that have occurred are very isolated and almost normal in this type of situation."

Castillo revealed that the military junta and the high command are working earnestly on a program for the transfer of presidential power on 6 August. He said he had received new instructions yesterday from President David Padilla to prepare that program. "We are coordinating with the Foreign Ministry of the republic and other departments," he declared.

#### Candidates

The chief of the general staff of the joint command said also that the meetings the armed forces are holding with the presidential candidates "are of an informative nature.

"They do not relate to any preferences. Whichever of the candidates wins the election will receive the support of the armed forces," he insisted.

He explained that the meetings with the two candidates who up to now appear to have the best chances have been "very salutary. They have expressed themselves freely without interruptions. They have talked to us about their intentions and plans in the event they attain the presidency."

At the meetings, he added, the military "do not ask questions. The candidates are left completely free to express themselves about what they think of the country and the armed forces."

Castillo expressed his satisfaction because the two candidates who have presented themselves have congratulated the armed forces for the "correct organization and guarantees that have been given for the democratization process. "

The only appeal that has been made to the candidates "pertains to the prudence and sense of responsibility that behooves the politicians. The president, General David Padilla, has asked them to have mutual respect, to respect the citizenry and to see that the elections to be carried out in order and tranquillity."

The meetings with the candidates will continue in the next few days. The first candidates who met with the military were Victor Paz and Hernan Siles.

## Over 1.8 Million Registered Voters

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 8 Jun 79 p 2-1

[Text] The citizens registered to vote on 1 July will probably exceed 1.8 million according to the preliminary reports of the authorities that control the organization of the election process.

The department of statistics of the National Election Court yesterday released a chart which shows a registered vote of over 1.5 million, although a good part of the registration throughout the country is still not known.

Following is the general picture of voters registered throughout the country, according to the court, which points out that these partial figures are to be confirmed by the department courts by the 12th, when they meet in La Paz:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Department Capital</u>	<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Total Registered (partial)</u>
Chuquisaca	32,634	72,871	105,505
La Paz	337,560	197,512	535,072
Cochabamba	98,000	155,000	253,000
Oruro	63,105	37,837	100,942
Potosi	42,083	180,449	222,532
Santa Cruz	126,615	161,587	288,202
Tarija	19,569	56,586	76,155
Beni	12,079	27,922	40,001
Pando	2,279	4,900	7,179
Totals	733,924	894,664	1,628,588

## Padilla: Paz, Siles Likely Winners

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Jun 79 p 2-1

[Text] The president of the military junta said yesterday that candidates Victor Paz Estenssoro and Hernan Siles Zuazo are the ones who have the greatest possibilities of victory in the 1 July elections.

The statement was made by General David Padilla in Achacachi, where he went to inaugurate a rural hospital.

Referring to the meetings that are being held between the candidates and the military high command, he said that in the next few days invitations will be sent to the candidates of ADN [Nationalist Democratic Alliance] and APIN [Popular Alliance for National Integration], Hugo Banzer and Rene Bernal, in

order to analyze the democratization process and make known the unswerving decision of the armed forces to carry out the 1 July elections.

With regard to the meetings held with candidates Paz Estenssoro and Siles Zuazo, General Padilla declared that "the basic thing has been to talk to the two candidates who have the greatest possibilities of victory because, according to the public rallies held in different parts of the country, it is obvious that those two are the ones who attract the most voters compared to the other candidates."

General Padilla declared also that during the meetings, both candidates pledged to contribute to insuring that the 1 July elections take place in a normal atmosphere.

Asked for his opinions with regard to the request made by the ADN asking that the minister of the interior be relieved, he said that the armed forces and the government itself have expressed their support and solidarity for Lt Col Raul Lopez. "I am one of those men who do not accept pressures of any type," he said.

Asked if the government is investigating the acts of violence that occurred in Huanuni, Sucre and other towns, the chief of state said that in the first case it has been possible to pinpoint the persons who participated in those incidents and regrettably they are security personnel of General Banzer.

Finally, he declared that the government will not permit the activity of paramilitary groups, announcing that arms carried by civilians will be confiscated.

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## BRAZIL

### BRIEFS

**WAGNER HOSPITALIZED**--The Federal Police have confirmed the hospitalization of Nazi Gustav Franz Wagner at a psychiatric hospital in Sao Paulo. The report denies rumors that the executioner of Sobodor and Treblinka concentration camps had traveled to Paraguay. For security reasons, the Federal Police did not reveal the clinic where Wagner has been hospitalized or the number of agents on duty day and night to guarantee (?security) at the hospital. [Text] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Jul 79 PY]

**NATIONAL ALCOHOL COUNCIL**--Through a decree signed today, President Figueiredo created the National Alcohol Council, which will be charged with reformulating the national alcohol program. The council, which will be chaired by the industry and commerce minister, will consist of the secretaries general of the ministries of finance, agriculture, mines and energy, interior, transport, labor and planning, of the deputy chief for technological affairs of the armed forces, and of representatives of the confederations of commerce, industry and agriculture. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Jul 79 PY]

**DELEGATION TO ALGERIA**--A high-level trade delegation had left for Algiers, trying to reestablish Brazilian-Algerian trade relations which have been suspended for almost 1 year now. This delegation is headed by Ambassador (Paulo Tarsio Lima) and is made up of businessmen from various sectors including sugar and coffee. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Jul 79 PY]

**DOCTORS END STRIKE**--Salvador--After being on strike for nearly a month, 240 resident doctors have decided to return to work on Tuesday after receiving assurances that they will not be punished and that they will be paid for the days they were on strike. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 Jun 79 PY]

**MAYOR OF SAO PAULO**--The Sao Paulo state legislative assembly approved yesterday the appointment of Reynaldo de Barros as mayor of the city of Sao Paulo. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 Jun 79 PY]

## NONALIGNED NATIONS HAVANA SUMMIT PREPARATIONS REPORTED

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish May 79 pp 17-18

[Article by Carlos Selva Yero: "Toward Havana"]

[Text] Belgrade--All roads now being traveled by diplomats from the non-aligned nations lead to the Sixth Summit Conference of Chiefs of State and Government to be held in Havana from 3 to 7 September.

On the eve of this extremely important meeting, which for the first time is to be held in Latin America, the most important point will be in Colombo, site of the Fifth Summit Conference held from 16 to 19 August 1976.

On the ministerial level, the Coordinating Bureau will meet in the capital of Sri Lanka to review the broad and complex international situation and examine the proposed agendas and other documents to be considered by chiefs of state and heads of government a few weeks later in the Cuban capital.

The Bureau's deliberations will take place from 4 to 9 June in Colombo, in deference to the country that has headed the movement in the most recent period since it was the site of the last summit conference.

At the same time, at the ambassadorial level, the Coordinating Bureau will continue its deliberations in the United Nations, and meetings scheduled by the Intergovernmental Communications Media Committee and the Radiobroadcasting Pool will be held in Togo and Sierra Leone respectively.

Everyone knows the importance to the coming summit conference of the imminent UNCTAD meeting in Manila and the meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to be held in Liberia.

The overwhelming participation of the African continent in the movement (nearly half of its full members are located on that continent) confers special relevance on the meetings of the OAU.

Since the Fifth Summit Conference in Colombo, the Movement of Nonaligned Nations, in existence for nearly 18 years, has engaged in unprecedented activity, which bespeaks the important and growing role it plays in international life.

In that brief span of time, covering only a little over a year and a half, two regular sessions and one special session were held, but in the United Nations, the nonaligned countries have held over 22 important meetings.

These assemblies, which have ranged from the level of foreign ministers to that of experts, have generally embraced the entire international situation (both political and economic) or have concentrated on specific aspects of cooperation with respect to some of the principal goals of the Movement.

The Sixth Summit Conference in Havana will be the culmination of the preparatory phase that began with a ministerial conference held in Belgrade from 25 to 30 July of last year.

It is possible that another ministerial meeting of that type will be held in New Delhi in 1981.

In addition to its regular meetings in the United Nations, the Coordinating Bureau, made up of 25 members, held four meetings outside that framework. They were devoted to special issues.

One of the regular meetings was held in Havana from 15 to 20 May 1978 and the other took place in the Yugoslav capital on the eve of the ministerial conference.

Greater vitality was injected into the action of the nonaligned countries by the dedication of a special meeting of the Bureau at the UN headquarters on 24 November to a condemnation of the South African attacks on Angola and the holding of another in Maputo (from 26 January to 2 February of this year), devoted to solidarity with the liberation movements of southern Africa and the front line nations.

#### Cooperation

Cooperation between the nonaligned nations also shows a positive balance sheet for the period of time under examination, especially in the sector devoted to mass communications media.

Of the total of 17 meetings held on cooperation, 9 were devoted to different aspects of the communications media.

Activity in this field began a few weeks after the Colombo summit conference, in October of that year, with the holding of the first Conference of Radio-broadcasting Organizations of Nonaligned Nations in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

The press agency pool, which was set up at the last meeting of heads of state and government, held two regular meetings: the first in Djakarta, from 3 to 5 April of last year, and the second in Kinshasa, from 7 to 9 March of this year.

The countries belonging to the pool also held a seminar in Baghdad, specially devoted to the issue of cooperation between the media. It was held from 2 to 5 October.

Radiobroadcasting organizations held two other important meetings: one in Algiers (meeting of experts), from 13 to 15 May of last year, and another in Havana, of the same nature, from 2 to 6 February of this year.

Other important events in the field of cooperation included the meeting of satellite communications experts in Baghdad (from 5 to 7 August) and the first meeting of organizations of journalists, held in that same city from 21 to 24 January of this year.

The second meeting of the Intergovernmental Information Coordinating Council was held in Havana from 17 to 19 April 1978. It was of great importance in acting as a guide for the numerous activities in the field.

With respect to the other cooperation work groups, there has been growing activity and many of the results have been fruitful.

Concerning specialized cooperation, meetings have been held of central banks, ministers of labor, health, sports, fishing, science and technology and nuclear energy and systems of information and research.

A special meeting was held in Havana at the end of last year with a view to a seminar devoted to the Movement of Nonaligned Nations and world peace.

This general view of the activities of the Movement as it approaches the Sixth Summit Conference in Havana shows its vitality and the far-reaching importance of the coming meeting, which is drawing the attention of all foreign ministries inasmuch as it will be the largest conference with respect to the number of participants and perhaps a conference that will have to face the most difficult and complex situations.

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## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DENOUNCES U.S., CHINA ON VIETNAM ISSUE

Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Jul 79 FL

[Text] At its last session the People's Government National Assembly agreed to get in touch with all parliaments of the world to condemn the maneuver, which is instigated by the Chinese Government with the support of yankee imperialism and international reactionary forces, to harm the political prestige of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], achieve its isolation and destroy it economically too, so that under those conditions to then attack it militarily.

One part of the text states that this has not been the only time in Vietnam's long history of struggle that its enemies have accused them of persecuting their fellow citizens. In 1954, after the defeat of French colonialism, the reactionary forces encouraged the collaborators of the old regime, the merchant class and religious members to follow Christ south, to in this way encourage an exodus of thousands of Vietnamese to that region of the country which was still under neocolonial domination.

The National Assembly statement continues by saying that 21 years later, in 1975, with the defeat of the North American forces and the puppets in South Vietnam, these defeated forces caused an exodus of thousands more Vietnamese who they terrorized with the so-called danger of a blood-bath. The exodus began in small numbers but which now has taken on greater dimensions.

In a final part of the People's Government National Assembly statement says that the SRV has its doors open to truth and is willing to participate in a conference sponsored by the United Nations, as proposed by its secretary general, on immigrants from Southeast Asia. The people of Cuba, who are the brothers in the struggle waged by the people of Vietnam, reiterate their solidarity with the SRV and condemn this slanderous campaign.

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FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES TOWARD U.S. REFLECTED IN PRESS

'Cuban Community' Workers Group

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 10 May 79 p 3

[Article by Lopez Blanch]

[Text] Members of the Cuban Community Workers Alliance in Miami (ATC) visited the Lazaro Pena Trade Union Leaders School, accompanied by Jesus Escandell, member of the Executive Secretariat of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Workers].

Felipe Gonzalez Caballero, director of the Lazaro Pena School, received the members of the ATC and welcomed them.

In his speech, Gonzalez drew a picture of the center, outlining its history, characteristics and functions. He later answered questions put to him by the visitors.

Gomas Garciga, secretary general, and Israel Castellanos, organizing secretary of the ATC, are heading the delegation of 38 workers visiting us from the Miami Cuban community.

Escandell also explained to the ATC representatives that the fight for trade union unity in the hemisphere is one of the points of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers. For that reason, it conducts courses in which nearly all the countries of Latin America and regional trade union organizations of differing views have participated.

Following the talk, the members of the ATC toured the facilities of the modern Lazaro Pena Trade Union Leaders School, accompanied by Cuban trade union leaders.

## Emigre Workers Interviewed

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 15 May 79 p 3

[Report on interview held at St. Johns Hotel with members of the Cuban Community Workers Alliance (ATC), by Lopez Blanch; date not given]

[Text] "I want you to know one thing: I had never been in a socialist country. I was always afraid of this type of society, but because of the example of Cuba, I have seen that it is nothing but a false idea spread by propaganda."

This is how the interview with three members of the Community Workers Alliance (ATC) in Miami began. It was held at the St. Johns Hotel on La Rampa. The visitors stayed in Cuba for a week.

"The impression I had," continued Rosendo Ochoa, a transport worker in Miami, "was that of a police state and I have realized that it is not. I toured the work centers with absolute freedom and I talked with the workers about different aspects of the republic in a healthy atmosphere."

Rafael Llera, a textile worker in Miami, interrupted Ochoa and said: "I can see that there is a growing number of workers here with determination, a constructive, altruistic attitude, extremely high morale and a very high degree of militancy. One thing that makes me very proud is to see how the working class treated us."

The dialog with the members of the ATC grew more pleasant and loquacious. During their stay in our country, they were taken care of by the Department of International Relations of the National CTC.

"Llera, did you see the great enthusiasm with which the men at the Giron XII bus factory worked, how those buses came off the line? I never could have imagined that Cuba would have such a bus factory!" Ochoa said.

"We would like to know your impressions of your visit to the Lazaro Pena Trade Union Leader School," we asked them.

"I thought that because it was a socialist state, the workers were not to become involved with or concerned about laws, but I saw that here the workers freely defend their privileges and that the trade union leaders are not mere appendages of the administration as capitalist propaganda would have us believe, but rather, study at a trade union school in order to defend labor laws," Ochoa answered.

Llera then spoke: "I believe that this is marvelous because they turn out real leaders, men who are aware of their role with the working class."

Another member of the ATC participating in the dialog was Armando Fernandez, a welder at a Miami workshop, who said: "We came away delighted. I believe that the training of trade union leaders at this school fills a gap in

America because here workers are trained from all different countries. I believe that progress in the trade union education of workers is another achievement of revolutionary Cuba."

The members of the Community Workers Alliance commended other achievements of the revolution such as the Psychiatric Hospital in Havana, the construction of buildings, highways and dams and many other projects.

Llera explained that he had been impressed with how easy it is for the children of workers and farmers to study in Cuba. "Before, it was very difficult for any of them to reach high school, much less the university," he said.

Ochoa said that he had seen thousands of young people on scholarships receiving a free education and that not one person had said to him, "Please, sir, do you have any change?" Nor did he find any poor people selling lottery tickets. "I confess that the Cubans living in the United States were completely mistaken.

"That is why we disagree more and more with the blockade of Cuba and I will tell my friends at work the truth about this great government. One has to be proud of it, no matter who gets angry."

#### Cuban Emigre Murder Case

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 19 May 79 p 3

[Report on press conference of Eulalio Jose Negrin, director of the Cuban Program of New Jersey, held on 18 May in Havana; by Ricardo Luis]

[Text] "The Cuban Program of New Jersey hereby states that the vile execution of comrade Carlos Muniz Varela in Puerto Rico was planned, paid for and carried out by gang leaders hired by New Jersey, with the approval of extremists of dubious connections and members of the municipal and federal governments not yet identified."

These remarks were made at a press conference held yesterday afternoon in this capital by Eulalio Jose Negrin, director of the New Jersey Cuban Program in the United States, who was invited by the Revolutionary Government to participate in talks of great interest to the institution which he heads, talks having to do with the reunification of families, travel to Cuba and the freeing and departure from the country of political prisoners and former prisoners.

"The threats made to Bernardo Benes, the threats to Father Reyes of New Jersey, the attempt on Reverend Espinosa and that on Rosendo Canto in Madrid are condemned by the Cuban Program of New Jersey and we are supporting the Committee of the 75," he continued.

"The United States is responsible for protecting citizens who reside within its territory," he emphasized. "This is not the first time that the leaders

of minority groups have had their rights violated, been the victims of discrimination and murdered with the silence and acceptance of certain racist authorities."

Concerning his visit to Cuba and talks held with government officials, Negrin said that the items on his agenda, which are part of the points in the dialog, were broadly discussed and that the talks were satisfactory. He emphasized "the humanistic and progressive cooperation of the Cuban Revolution."

With regard to his institution, he said that it was an independent organization of poor people and humanists, which since its founding has helped reunite Cuban families in the United States, first of all, and now through the dialog. He said that the first headquarters of the New Jersey Cuban Program were destroyed by terrorist groups and he condemned the act as the "low, cowardly work of the rightist, fascist and counterrevolutionary reactionaries in the United States, who are unable to put up a fight against the government of Cuba."

He said that his trip to Havana coincided with Farmers' Day, the Ernest Hemingway International Fishing Competition, preparations for the Sixth Summit Conference and Fidel's visit to Mexico, all activities supported by his organization.

Finally, he said that "our visit has been fruitful and we hope to broaden our goals: the renewal of diplomatic and commercial relations between the United States and Cuba and the lifting of the unjust embargo against the people of Cuba."

#### Murder Case Protests Continue

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 20 May 79 p 3

[Report on telephone interview with Bernardo Benes, member of the Committee of the 75, by Eduardo Vergara; date not given]

[Text] "The murder of Carlos Muniz Varela was completely unjustified," said Bernardo Benes, member of the Committee of the 75, when interviewed by telephone from the city of Miami by JUVENTUD REBELDE.

Bernardo Benes is the founder and vice president of the board of directors of the first bank of Cuban Americans living in the United States. He participated in the dialog which our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro held with members of the Cuban community abroad.

"If it was a political crime," he said, "as it apparently was, then it has no justification. There are other methods for opposing activities with which one is not in agreement."

Benes was also the object of a recent attempt on his life. "I believe that we are faced with a process that is not going to be stopped by one or two or even five murders. It is a necessary historic process that Cubans at home and Cubans abroad have begun and which we know perfectly well that no one is going to stop."

#### Groups on the Defensive

Father Andres Reyes, of the Holy Family Catholic Church, was also interviewed by telephone from Union City, New Jersey. "Carlos' murder only happened because he was trying to bring about the three points in the dialog being held in Havana." Reyes is another member of the Committee of the 75 that has been threatened for its activities in the Cuban community abroad.

"It was committed by terrorist groups that are on the defensive, that are desperate and that are unable to measure the consequences of what they are doing. They cannot be stopped by anyone.

"Furthermore, I shall continue to insist on what we said at the press statement, that local and federal authorities know precisely who are the persons carrying out these activities, but for some reason, they have not acted.

"The loss of Carlos is unfortunate and I believe that a very worthy young man was murdered. However, his killing must serve to strengthen us and make us continue moving forward," he concluded.

Reyes has been threatened on several occasions. Following the murder of Carlos Muniz Varela in Puerto Rico, his church offered a mass during which the cowardly act was denounced and following which a demonstration was held in the street.

#### American Government Held Responsible

For his part, Eulalio Jose Negrin gave a press conference at the Capri Hotel in Havana, where he said that "the vile execution of comrade Carlos Muniz Varela in Puerto Rico was planned, paid for and carried out by gang leaders hired by New Jersey, with the approval of extremists of dubious connections and members of the municipal and federal governments not yet identified."

Negrin is the director of the Cuban Program of New Jersey and a member of the Committee of the 75 who has been threatened several times. In addition, the headquarters of his organization was dynamited.

"The government of the United States has the duty to defend citizens residing in its territory and this is not the first time that such incidents have happened, including the trampling of rights, discrimination and murders, with the silence and acceptance of authorities," he said.

## Cubans in Spain Concerned

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 23 May 79 p 4

[Article by Eduardo Vergara]

[Text] Upon his arrival at the Jose Marti Airport, Rosendo Canto, member of the Committee of the 75 which participated in the dialog with the Cuban community abroad, yesterday condemned the attack in Puerto Rico that took the life of Carlos Muniz Varela, member of the Antonio Maceo Brigade and president of the Varadero Travel Agency.

"Incidents of this type give us greater strength. Reconciliation can be stopped by no one. This is a matter within the historical framework of Cuba and it will move forward, with or without terrorist organizations," he said.

Canto, who is president of the Casa Cuba of Spain, was also the victim of an attack on 25 March when he was leaving his offices in Madrid. He has not yet fully recovered and has only partial use of his legs.

"I believe that I have done my duty to Cuba and I shall continue to do so, despite the fact that it is now said that there are much bigger plans than just breaking my leg. I suppose it will be the other one or running my hand through the wringer, as they say," he sarcastically joked.

He then told about the incidents in Madrid. "The attack was like all those involving treachery and perfidiousness. I was leaving a little late and when I closed the door, it felt as if a hurricane -- a hurricane like the kind we have here, a strong one -- had picked me up and thrown me. The surprise was incredible.

"I fell down, turned around and saw two individuals -- not Cubans, but rather, Spaniards -- who looked like criminals. One had a knife and the other a pistol. It was obvious what kind of people they were.

"I have been asked whether or not I know who is behind the attempt to halt what is happening, but I cannot accuse anyone directly because I have no proof."

His tone grew ironic again: "But if I see an animal that barks, has four legs and a muzzle and looks like a dog, then I believe that it is a dog. Consequently, my conclusion is that it has something to do with those who are trying to halt and silence my activities.

"Nevertheless, I am ready to give my other leg, an ear and even more important things in order to continue this, to continue the fight for reconciliation. These are neurotic people and are the lowest of the low."

The president of the Casa Cuba in Madrid then spoke of the great support and backing he has received and he believes that this has helped to unite even further the cause such elements have tried to ruin: "If this is being planned, as I assume it is, they are not going to get anywhere because we must meet the challenge of treachery and continue our work."

#### U.S. Blamed for Murder

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 26 May 79 p 3

[Report on press conference of Rosendo Canto, president of the Casa Cuba in Spain, at the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples (ICAP), by Gabriel Molina; date not given]

[Text] Rosendo Canto, president of the Casa Cuba in Spain, who on 25 March was the victim of a criminal attack in Madrid, said that "we are ready to meet the challenge so that husbands and wives, children, parents and brothers and sisters can be reunited, so that visits to Cuba can continue."

At a press conference held at the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples (ICAP), Canto, whose knee was broken during the attack, subsequently requiring surgery, said that "the agreements for a dialog with President Fidel Castro have been, are now and will continue to be honored by both sides."

"The government has strictly held to its bargain, freeing a number of prisoners," he emphasized, "and they are leaving the country regularly."

"Visits to Cuba have exceeded expectations due to the anxiousness of Cuban people living abroad to heed their desire to go back home."

He said that the Committee of the 75 will succeed in gaining entry into Latin American countries for the freed prisoners despite the obstacles put up by the United States. The Committee will send a committee to meet with the heads of those countries for that express purpose.

Canto, one of the representatives of the Committee of the 75 in Spain and president of the Family Reunification Committee there, said that "the spokesmen of violence, who are mainly based in the United States and who have the overt and covert support of that government, are trying to destroy the dialog to prevent the Cuban harmony that is a part of history." He added that they also have the support of Somoza and Pinochet.

Concerning his injuries, Canto, who still walks with crutches, said that he is still undergoing treatment but that he is ready to give his "other skinny leg and all the other vital organs needed in order to see that the weight of the majority and its arguments count more than violence."

Later on, he referred to the responsibility of the government of the United States for the blood spilled -- such as that of Carlos Muniz -- "because it not only tolerates such violence, but rather, promotes it because it can accept anything but the dignity of a small nation. Cuba has given them a lesson."

When asked whether he has protection from the Spanish authorities, he said that he has no special status different from that of Spanish citizens with respect to public order.

"But we have the great sympathy of the Spanish people toward the Cuban people, whom they view as their genetic descendants."

He said that those responsible for the attack on him have not been found, nor does he believe that they will. He said that in his opinion, the attack was planned outside of Spain "because the Cuban emigres there are sane."

"It was something thought up abroad, using two Spanish criminals. I cannot say that it was the CIA, but if I see an animal that barks and bites, it has to be a dog."

#### Panamanians Support 'Dialog'

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 30 May 79 p 5

[Text] Panama City, 29 May (PL)--Members of the Cuban Society of Panama have expressed their support for the dialog of the Cuban community abroad with the government of Cuba and have labeled the reunification of families as "just" and "human."

In statements published by LA REPUBLICA, the president of the organization, Sotero Fundora, said that the support is given within a "realistic framework that allows us to further relations with our relatives living on the island."

The Cuban Society of Panama is an organization made up of Cubans and Panamanians. It was founded in 1970 and following the triumph of the Cuban Revolution in 1959, it was leaderless inasmuch as certain persons tried to turn it into a center of counterrevolutionary operations, Fundora said.

At the present time, he said, there is great respect between the members of the Cuban community in Panama and Cuba's diplomatic mission here.

He added that many members of the Society have traveled to Cuba since December in order to visit relatives and friends, in keeping with agreements signed by the Revolutionary Government of Cuba and the Cuban community abroad.

Sotero Fundora personally participated in the dialog that took place at the end of last year between President Fidel Castro and persons representing the Cuban community.

### Emigre Intellectuals Confer With Hart

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 3 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by E. V.]

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of culture, held a meeting with a group of intellectuals from the Cuban community abroad who are visiting our country as guests of ICAP and the periodical AREITO.

Numerous questions were asked about important aspects of culture at the present time, questions demonstrating the visitors' interest in maintaining an exchange of information which, due to their isolation, has made it very difficult for them to keep up on Cuban culture in general.

Hart answered by proposing a study of established channels so that a way might be worked out for all organizations with cultural exchanges to help promote this interest in information.

Finally, Hart expressed his thanks for the sincerity and honesty of the questions and opinions expressed.

### New Brigade Named After Victim

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Jun 79 p 5

[Article by Roger Ricardo Luis]

[Text] "What concerns us -- and it concerns us a great deal -- is the slowness with which the Puerto Rican authorities and the Federal Bureau of Investigations of the United States, the FBI, are carrying out their investigations into the murder of Carlos Muniz," the press was told by Raul Alzaga, member of the Executive Committee of the Antonio Maceo Brigade in a conversation held at ICAP. Also present was Albor Ruiz, executive secretary of the Committee of the 75.

"We have cooperated very closely with the Puerto Rican police officials and the FBI," Alzaga added, "but the latter has not officially intervened because it alleges that its activity is confined to cases of bombing attempts or conspiracies.

"And yet, the existence of a whole wave of terrorism aimed at frightening the Cuban community and intimidating persons who have participated in this move is obvious. Consequently, there are enough elements for the FBI to intervene.

"We are perfectly willing to continue to cooperate with the authorities," Alzaga said. "The basic information on the case has been provided by us. We have given the police key information that could lead to the identification

of the elements that participated in the attack so that they might be arrested. But we are giving the police a reasonable length of time to carry out the investigation and if nothing concrete emerges, we shall have to resort to other measures, other types of action leading us to the final objective.

"We might point out that as in the case of the murder of Orlando Letelier, in which the investigation basically had to be conducted by a parallel committee that was set up and that actually compiled a large part of the information and delivered it to the authorities, it is possible that we shall have to resort to that type of alternative in the face of official action.

"To date," Raul Alzaga added, "there is a whole series of witnesses and other evidence providing quite a clear idea of how the killing occurred, the number of persons participated and their age. This information was also offered by us with the pledge of remaining silent on the matter until the results of the investigation might be revealed.

"If nothing major happens in the coming weeks, we shall definitely make this information public so that other means may make their inquiries and carry out their investigations."

#### New Elements

"Carlos apparently died as the result of a coup de grace," Raul Alzaga said. "There were two shots out of the eight or nine fired at him: The first, which entered the spinal column, was apparently fired from another car from a diagonal position. The second came from the opposite direction, entered the head on the right side, near the right eyebrow, moving in a downward direction, and came out the back of the head. However, the shots were supposedly fired from left to right!"

#### Support of Puerto Rican Politicians for Terrorist Groups

Alzaga and Ruiz denounced the existence, in Miami and Puerto Rico, of a well-organized campaign against the agreement to enter into the dialog -- which has the support of elements and groups hostile to the reunification of families -- and the complicity of authorities and prominent persons such as Nicolas Noguera, of the New Progressive Party and a majority senator in the Puerto Rican Parliament, who recently went to Miami and gave \$50,000 to a so-called "War Fund" during a meeting.

Alzaga and Ruiz thanks the Cuban people for their solidary attitude in the face of the crime committed against Carlos Muniz.

#### Next Antonio Maceo Contingent

"Carlos Muniz Varela" will be the name of the second contingent of the Antonio Maceo Brigade, in homage to the man who was one of the founders of this group

of young people belonging to the Cuban community abroad and who, in its first contingent, was a member of the national committee and an alternate member of the executive committee.

This information was provided by Raul Alzaga, who said that this was one of the agreements adopted by leaders of the Antonio Maceo Brigade following an analysis of work done to date in preparing for the second contingent.

This new group, which will go to Cuba to become personally acquainted with the achievements of the revolution and work with its people in construction, will arrive during the second half of July and will stay in Cuba for a month. The group includes over 250 members and many "Maceitos," the sons of these young people and other Cubans residing abroad, who will spend their vacation at the 26 de Julio International Pioneers Camp in Varadero.

The young people in the second contingent will come from the United States, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Mexico and Spain and have engaged in activities in their own respective cells, including the study of material on the history of Cuba and the revolution, systematic support for the dialog agreements, the lifting of the blockade, and so on.

#### U.S. Blamed for Delays

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 3 Jun 79 p 2

[Report on press conference of Raul Alzaga, member of the executive committee of the Antonio Maceo Brigade and vice president of the Varadero Travel Agency, and Albor Ruiz, executive director of the Committee of the 75, held at ICAP, by Eduardo Vergara; date not given]

[Excerpt] Ruiz, who resides in Miami, announced that an office of the Committee of the 75 will be opened in Puerto Rico next week. He said that there are many persons interested in benefiting from the dialog agreements with the Cuban authorities and who have not been frightened.

With respect to Miami, he said that there is now a major campaign organized by those opposed to the dialog "and it is now headed by Tony Cuesta, one of the first persons to benefit from the release of the counterrevolutionary prisoners by Cuban authorities.

He added that the campaign is dangerous because it is organized into two fronts: one public, including Tony Cuesta, Nazario Sargent and others; and the other openly terrorist.

Ruiz said that a march is planned for tomorrow opposite the church of Reverend Espinosa. It is obviously an act of provocation aimed at creating an open confrontation. Nevertheless, he said, we shall continue to work to carry out the dialog agreements.

## Delay by United States

Among other matters of interest to the community, both men reiterated -- as others have done -- the delay by American authorities in solving the situation of the counterrevolutionary prisoners who want to leave the country.

When asked about the subject, Ruiz spoke of an interview he had had with an official from the State Department, Phill Ciccola, in which the latter told him that "at the present time, his government was not interested in this because it presented no political advantages."

He said that the United States has made a clear distinction between the prisoners freed before August of last year and those freed later. Those released later are the "parols" (exactly 3,500), but the prisoners released prior to that date must follow all procedures required of any other immigrant facing delays.

The two men said that other Latin American countries such as Venezuela, Panama, Mexico and Costa Rica will soon be approached so that the prisoners released following the dialog may go to those countries.

They also said that an office of the Committee of the 75 has been opened in California, along with one in Boston. Others will soon be opened in Puerto Rico, New York and New Jersey.

## Emigre Intellectuals at UNEAC

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 7 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by B. P.]

[Text] A useful meeting between a group of some 40 intellectuals and university professors belonging to the Cuban community living abroad but visiting Cuba and leaders and members of UNEAC [National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba] was held at the headquarters of this institution.

The large group of artists and professional people asked a great number of questions of their hosts, who included Nicolas Guillen, president of UNEAC, Luis Suardiaz, Angel Augler, vice president, and Raul Rivero, secretary of relations and information of the executive committee.

The visitors were especially interested in learning how cultural activity is organized in the country, what specific functions are the task of UNEAC and which tasks belong to the Ministry of Culture, and how every cultural event is promoted, advertised and staged. They also expressed a great desire for an intensification and regular scheduling of exchanges of experiences and information and for seeking possible ways of implementing positive cooperation in the field of creativity, criticism and theory.

## New Jersey Emigre Program

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 10 Jun 79 p 3

[Report on interview with Eulalio Jose Negrin, director of the Cuban Program of New Jersey, by Eduardo Vergara; date and place not given]

[Text] "The Cuban Program of New Jersey is an independent organization whose goal is to achieve commercial and diplomatic relations between the United States and Cuba and basically, to lift the unjust blockade imposed on the Cuban people." This was the beginning of a conversation with Eulalio Jose Negrin, who heads the program.

He explained that the work done is broad and takes place in a heterogeneous atmosphere. "There are Puerto Ricans, Dominicans and Cubans themselves and we all have problems in our social and economic life in the United States. The Program is helping these people to acquire political awareness in these areas so as to face the problems of that Latin majority lacking opportunities."

Later in the conversation, Negrin said that "for part of the Cuban community abroad, there is no complaint on the Cuban Government's fulfillment of the accords adopted during the dialog."

Furthermore, he said that the reason for his trip to Cuba has to do with the search for solutions for a better operation in the United States of the program for the former prisoners, since to date, all of them have been located in the Miami area. This problem will be solved in the future, he said, because the former prisoners and prisoners released by the Cuban Government in order to go to the United States will also go to the north-eastern region of the country, to New York and New Jersey.

### Delays

The director of the New Jersey Cuban Program offered some opinions about delays in procedures on the part of the American Government.

"In one visit made to the Office of American Interests in Cuba, I realized that there are irregularities in the process since there are no investigators or employees to perform the work.

"Furthermore, the United States is not giving the matter the proper attention and this causes difficulties. It is estimated that they need between 8 and 10 investigators and they only have 3. In addition, the records are not here, but in the United States, which delays procedures.

"A system of computers should be set up to solve the problem of documents because with one computer here and another there, it would be easier. This should be the work of the Americans.

"In addition, the interviewers now working here told me of their desire to have an extension of the time allowed for their work in Cuba. They are here for only 30 days, due to which there is no continuity in the program. They do not become familiar with the situation of the prisoners and former prisoners and when they have a little experience, they are replaced.

"That is why we are going to exert pressure in the United States in order to have a group of investigators sent. The proper conditions would be created for a longer work stay. That was the reason for the visit I made to the Office of American Interests here.

"The United States is directly responsible because they got them involved in counterrevolutionary activities. They therefore have the political and moral obligation to solve their problem and hasten procedures so that they can be reunited with their relatives in the United States," Negrin said.

#### Opinions of Community

Concerning the opinions of members of the Cuban community abroad who have come to Cuba in recent months, Negrin said:

"There are different opinions. Many persons are afraid to say sincerely what they saw in Cuba. Some are honest and recognized the advance and progress of the Cuban revolution over the last 20 years. Others prefer to distort the truth.

"For example, if one speaks of Havana, which is a city that is making progress, they tell you that Old Havana is falling apart, that it is just propped up. These are persons who look only at negative details, not the positive things, such as the infinite number of buildings that have been built, the new hospitals, the parks, a series of programs to benefit those residing here.

"However, I believe that many people do this as a precautionary measure," Negrin added, "because they cannot express broadly and freely everything that the revolution is doing and that it will do. I also think that all of this has been a positive thing for the Cuban community here and there and that it has been a success."

Finally, Negrin said that he hopes that as the program of visits to Cuba moves along, more persons will come who are able to evaluate the progressive and positive changes that the Cuban revolution has represented for the people.

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## COSTA RICAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS HAVANA

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 26 May 79 p 7

[Text] Invited by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, a delegation from the Central Committee of the Costa Rican Communist Party (PVP), headed by Arnolando Ferreto Segura and including Mario Solis Porras, both members of the political commission and the Secretariat of the party, visited Cuba from 11 to 18 May 1979, according to a press bulletin issued at the close of the visit.

The bulletin states that Manuel Pineiro Losada, member of the Central Committee and head of its American Department, held a brotherly meeting with the delegation and that during the visit, the PVP delegation also met with Jorge Enrique Mendoza, member of the Central Committee and editor of GRANMA. The PVP delegation had a meeting with officials from the National School of the Nico Lopez Party and visited places of historical, economic and social interest.

During the talks, the bulletin says, representatives of both parties dealt with issues connected with the current tasks of their parties and international problems.

The bulletin states that both parties agreed in their condemnation of anti-Sovietism and came out for the consolidation and broadening of the detente process. They condemned the policies being followed by the Chinese leaders and the brutal aggression aimed at the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and acts directed against Laos.

The representatives of both parties expressed their complete solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab nation of Palestine and other Arab peoples against the Israeli occupiers and condemned the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. They expressed their full support for the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe.

During their talks, they exchanged opinions on the political situation in Latin America and expressed their solidarity with the struggle that the forces of democracy and social progress are waging against imperialism,

dictatorships and reactionaries. They condemned the bloody regimes of Nicaragua, Chile, Uruguay, Guatemala and El Salvador, among others. They emphasized their determined support for the struggle of the people of Nicaragua, headed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, against the bloody Somoza dictatorship.

Both parties condemned the repeated violations of Costa Rican territory by the Nicaraguan regime and the murders of Costa Rican nationals. They warn of the threat of more attacks on the territorial integrity of that country.

They expressed their support for the revolutionary process going on in Grenada and condemned imperialist attempts to overthrow progressive regimes in the Caribbean. They expressed their absolute solidarity with the fight of the people of Puerto Rico and Belize to gain their independence.

The press bulletin concludes that the talks took place in a fraternal atmosphere and made it possible to set forth the terms of systematic and growing cooperation between both parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

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## ANTONIO MACEO BRIGADE MEMBERS INTERVIEWED

Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jul 79 PA

[Text] On the occasion of the forthcoming arrival in Cuba of the second Antonio Maceo Brigade group, the JUVENTUD REBELDE daily published in its Sunday edition an interview with three of its members who denounced the activities of terrorist groups and stated their concern as a result of the threats that have been made against the members of the brigade in the United States and Puerto Rico.

They noted that the members of the Antonio Maceo Brigade, composed of young Cubans who were taken out of the country in their childhood by their parents, must be alert to any form of terrorist attack that may occur prior to or after the trip to Cuba by this second group.

They said that in the face of the possibility of terrorist actions against the airplanes that go to Cuba carrying members of the Cuban community abroad and of the Antonio Maceo Brigade, they will resort to the local authorities and to the FBI and will ask them to put their resources in motion and guarantee that there will be no irregularities.

The Cuban-born youngsters stated that they hope the authorities will cooperate because, they said, they have the obligation to cooperate and because they have the necessary resources to cooperate.

The three charged that the members of the brigade who live in Puerto Rico have reliable information according to which the terrorist groups that participated in the assassination of Carlos Muniz Varela in that country, are planning new actions against the Antonio Maceo Brigade. The brigade members have demanded the adoption of measures by the U.S. authorities to prevent these activities from being carried out again.

CSO: 3010

## RAIL WORKERS ACCEPT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CRITICISM

Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 7 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The workers of our railroads accept the public criticism made of them at the People's Government National Assembly which ended 5 July. The [railroad] trade union and management propose to eliminate the deficiencies mentioned. One factor mentioned at the assembly which has had a negative influence on the quality of this service affecting operations and fulfillment of itineraries is the bad state of the railways even though a reconstruction plan is underway between Havana and Santiago de Cuba.

The assembly also pointed out that this plan, although behind schedule, is hoped that it will be completed next year. Another aspect influencing the negative situation was the bad state of the over 9,000 train switches. All of this influences in not providing users quality service but this is also being used by the Cuban railroad workers to justify their bad service.

One of the most pressing tasks which has been delayed by the country is the renovation of its railroad network, including locomotives and train cars. The Havana-Santiago de Cuba central railroad renovation project calls for track improvement so that it will become a class-A railway. The railway is being built of concrete crossties, resilient tie pads and welded rails which will permit velocities up to 140 km per hour for passenger trains. The investment covers the construction of roadbeds, projects and plants, railway bridges, communication and signaling systems and construction of grade crossings.

Our railroad workers are aware of this great economic effort, and based on this, they propose to make optimum use of this service which up to now has been very deficient.

CSO: 3010

CUBA

# ETHIOPIAN STUDENTS GRADUATE FROM YOUNG COMMUNIST SCHOOL

Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2211 GMT 5 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The closing of the special course for Ethiopian students at the Julio Antonio Mella Union of Young Communists--UJC--National School, was held today at the UJC activities center in Havana City Province. The graduation ceremony of 23 students was presided over by Antonio Diaz, chief of the Internal Education Department of the PCC Central Committee. In reading the report on the course taken by the Ethiopian students Arnaldo Labori, director of the Jose Antonio Mella School, expressed his certainty that these young people will leave with new experiences and greater restlessness for going into depth in the study of Marxist-Leninist science. Lastly he said that in returning to Ethiopia the students take the fraternal warmth of our people who will be alongside you under every circumstances.

At the graduation ceremony of Ethiopian students (Tananiye Wolde Viru), the head of that African student delegation in Cuba, mentioned the theoretical and practical education they received at the UJC National School. The Ethiopian student told Radio Reloj that with the education received in our country they will be more useful to the revolution in Ethiopia, anywhere they are placed. (Tananiye Wolde Viru) added that the objective of the students who graduated today is to take the Cuban experiences to the concrete conditions in Ethiopia and set up youth organizations in their country.

For his part (Jesus Lima), coordinator of the course for Ethiopian students at the Julio Antonio Mella UJC National School, stated that this group is the vanguard of comrades who will set up youth organizations in that fraternal nation.

CSO: 3010

## HEAVY CARGO CONGESTION CONTINUES IN PORT OF HAVANA

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 8 May 79 p 1

[Text] The port of Havana has had to pay demurrage amounting to almost one million pesos in the first 4 months of this year because cargo ships have been delayed. This figure is higher than last year for the same period.

This drain on resources is blamed, among other things, on the failure to expedite the unloading of ships, slow turnaround practices, and ineffective cargo receiving conditions on the part of domestic warehouses.

It was also learned, according to information obtained at the port operations office and at EXPEDIPORT, that part of this amount had to be paid because ships loaded with fertilizer cargoes continued to arrive in port in spite of the fact that the portal jib crane was out of commission and the product could not be unloaded.

There are more than 110,000 tons of cargo in port warehouses, in other words, some 50,000 tons more than the normal operational level. This situation has continued since last October when there were more than 130,000 tons in the warehouses.

A greater effort is necessary in May in view of the fact that some 400,000 tons will enter the port. This is in addition to the nearly 200,000 tons of cargo still aboard the ships which arrived in April and have still not been unloaded, which brings the total to some 600,000 tons. Compounding the problems is the fact that this is taking place in a month in which freighters are urgently needed for sugar transportation.

The Port Shipping Enterprise [Empresa Expedidora Portuaria (EXPEDIPORT)] has proposed a plan which would enable it to handle some 100 container ships a day, which might improve somewhat the heavy cargo congestion situation at present in the port section near the Haiphong terminal.

In the last few days the arrival of container ships has exceeded port handling availabilities. Nevertheless, efforts are under way to counteract the effects of the congestion.

## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HEARS REPORT ON SNARLED LICENSE PLAN

Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1254 GMT 9 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The first session of present year's People's Government National Assembly discussed some problems which arose in drawing up and handing over drivers' licenses. At that time Brig Gen Enio Leyva, deputy and vice minister of the Interior Ministry (MININT), told of some of the difficulties faced and errors committed in carrying out that work.

As a result of his remarks, the National Revolutionary Police--PNR--directorates wants to explain to the entire population about the drivers' licenses renewal process which began on 15 November 1977 following resolution Number 31 from the interior minister, which set 45 days as the time limit for drivers to take the necessary steps. Of the almost 528,000 drivers who were registered, 514,870 showed up and were given their licenses.

In December 1977 the first drivers' licenses were distributed, the process should have ended by 1 November 1979. Drivers were notified at their home that they had to go to their neighborhood PN units to get the documents allowing them to drive vehicles. They were also informed of this through the press.

One of the problems was that about 150,000 drivers did not have their current residence listed, therefore the documents had to be revised. This situation caused difficulties and the need to set up a new time period in which to hand out drivers' licenses. This was done through resolution No 40 from the interior minister.

The basic deficiencies in the first stage of drawing up the drivers' licenses was, first of all, the misplacement of 2,657 drivers' photographs and errors in printing the documents. In the lamination process close to 8,000 licenses were burned, so they had to be done over again. Despite this by 25 June the PNR units throughout the country had 35,000 licenses in the Havana City Province, 25,000 were not handed out because the people did not show up to receive them.

Another deficiency in this work could be seen in that when some citizens went to get their licenses at the PNR units in their neighborhood, the

licenses could not be found. They then had to go to the PNR provincial unit and at times they were incorrectly told that they had to pay again and fill out new application forms.

Beginning with the new time period to hand out drivers' licenses the PNR took the following measures--personnel increase at the national unit in charge of drivers' licenses, replacement of the person in charge of this center, categorization of the documents which were causing problems, and in the cases where photographs were missing, drivers were asked to supply new photographs and the police chief drew up instructions for all forms which were needed and vouchers were given to drivers authorizing them to continue driving. At the same time they were told that they did not have to pay again in filling out new application forms.

To speed up the application process at the Havana City drivers' license provincial unit personnel was increased. Nevertheless it was not possible to handle the large number of drivers who went there to get their licenses in the last days of June 1979.

The PNR general directorate calls on all drivers who have not picked up their drivers' licenses in Havana City go to the offices at Cuba and Chacon, and in the other provinces to go to their neighborhood units. At present there are 14,000 drivers' licenses which still have to be given out, of these 6,400 are in Havana City. And close to 9,000 drivers have put in claims, of which 3,000 are from the capital. It is repeated that the drivers who have not been able to get their drivers' licenses because of the aforementioned deficiencies do not have to pay new fees, they will be given vouchers at the aforementioned offices and their licenses will be mailed to their residences. The PNR directorate is studying the future administrative application forms and other documents so that the work will become efficient and cause the least possible annoyance to the working people.

CSO: 3010

## RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART HAILED AT OLADE MEETING

## Solidarity With Nicaraguan People

Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Jul 79 FL

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica—Cuban Minister Hector Rodriguez Llopart was warmly applauded after speaking in San Jose at the extraordinary meeting of the Latin American Energy Organization--OLADE--where he expressed his solidarity with the people of Nicaragua.

Rodriguez Llopart said that on finding ourselves in this Central American location which has had and still has so many struggles of peoples for their liberation, we feel it our duty as Cubans and as Latin Americans to warmly hail the heroic battle being waged by the Nicaraguan people with weapons in their hands and by sacrificing their best sons to free themselves from one of the most brutal and demented dictatorships which mankind has suffered. He said that we are attending to the satisfaction of all of mankind and to Latin American pride to extinguish a fossil of contemporary political history.

In his remarks he attributed this critical time of international economic relations to the crisis which originated in the developed capitalist countries, whose effects fall with growing force on the developing countries.

## Remarks on Energy

Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpt] Cuban Minister Rodriguez Llopart also stated that the Latin American countries themselves and through the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE] can play an important role in the exploration and search for conventional energy resources and in the promotion and development of new sources of nonconventional energy such as solar and geothermal energy and others.

CSO: 3010

## NEW CUSTOMS TAX REGULATIONS CLARIFIED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 8 Jun 79 pp 44-45

[Text] The Cuban laws in this area never called for a specific customs duty on non-commercial imports. They do so now, because of the considerable increase in our international relations, the large number of Cuban grant-holders abroad and those from other countries in Cuba, as well as the Cuban technicians and workers employed outside of the country, and tourists. Decree-Law No 22, which went into effect on May Day of this year, applies to all non-commercial imports; in other words, those made by tourists, residents of Cuba, diplomats, etc., as well as the shipments made to residents of our territory.

Since the promulgation of Decree Law No 22, the telephones in our editorial offices have been ringing more than usual. They are calls (most of which are somewhat argumentative) from readers who are demanding more information about the new customs provisions published in the regular edition of the Official Gazette on Friday, 20 April.

In order to give them a correct response, we met with Comrades Raul Guardarramos Rodriguez and Elias Leon Talavera, the general director of customs and chief of the that office's tariff department, respectively.

Chapter VIII, relating to the restrictions stipulated in the decree-law, is the one which requires the greatest explanation. Article 14 of it states verbatim:

"Travelers included in the customs classification as tourists may only bring in their personal effects, as defined in Article 2 of the Convention on Customs Facilities for Tourism.

"The State Finance Committee may make exceptions to the provisions contained in the foregoing paragraph.

"Customs may require a guarantee of up to 5,000 pesos for the temporary importation of personal effects brought in by tourists which it considers to be of high value. This sum will be reimbursed at the time of the reexport. In the event that there is no reexport, this guarantee will be deposited in the state budget.

"Article 15. The total value of the products included in each shipment may not exceed 200 pesos in national currency.

"Article 16. In the case of products belonging to travelers, the value of the products contained in the baggage may not exceed 1,000 pesos in national currency."

When Comrade Guardarramos was asked for the definition of items for personal use as interpreted in the aforementioned Convention, he replied:

"It stipulates that any tourist may import into the country that he is visiting, dutyfree, the items of personal use that he needs during his stay in the country visited, of course, in reasonable amounts.

"A tourist arriving in Cuba must declare all the items that he is bringing in, particularly articles of high value and lasting use, such as household electric appliances, jewelry, etc."

He added: "In addition, the General Directorate of Customs is authorized by the decree-law to require, at his discretion, a monetary guarantee for the items of personal use that he deems to be of high value. In other words, the requirement of a guarantee is a prerogative of the customs inspectors who search the baggage of tourists upon their arrival."

It should be explained that, among other items, the convention considers the following to be personal effects, on the condition that they are deemed to be in use: a portable television set, personal jewelry, a photo camera with 12 plates or five rolls of film, a movie camera for low millimeter films, a pair of binoculars, a portable musical instrument, a portable record player with 10 records, a portable tape recorder, a portable radio set, a portable typewriter, a child's stroller, a field tent and camping equipment, sports equipment such as water skis, a set of tennis racquets and other similar items.

The durable items for which the General Directorate of Customs of the Republic of Cuba ordinarily does not require a guarantee deposit are the following: a photo camera of any type, a movie camera or videotape camera, an electric hair dryer, an electric shaver, a massage appliance, individual or sets of specialized equipment brought in by disabled or aged persons, and a hair curler.

In connection with the other durable items, the General Directorate of Customs, by virtue of the specifications in the decree-law, ordinarily applies or requires a guarantee which the traveler must deposit and which will be returned to him when he leaves the country and shows the pertinent item. In the event that he does not do so, the sum goes into the state budget.

Another interesting aspect of the aforementioned decree-law relates to the application of tariff scales on a percentage basis, both for shipments (parcel post) and for travelers in general, with the exception of tourists who, as we have explained previously, "may only bring in items for their personal use."

The licentiate in legal sciences, Elias Leon Talavera, chief of the Tariff Department of the General Directorate of Customs, was explicit in his response on this subject.

He gave a reminder that the status of tariffs in Cuba has always been marked by the fact that commercial duties have been applied indiscriminately to both commercial imports and those of travelers and crew members.

"The tariffs which are not of a commercial nature apply to imports of travelers in general and those made through shipments." (Shipments are defined as any packages sent by an individual from outside the country to another individual who resides in the national territory.)

Chapter II of Decree-Law No 22, in Article 2, relating to the admission of products, states:

"All products the importing of which is not prohibited are allowed to enter Cuba, whether they be sent as freight, parcel post or unaccompanied baggage, or whether they arrive as baggage belonging to travelers in general and Cuban crews of ships or aircraft, and maritime workers, after prior compliance with the requirements that have been established and the payment, if it is in order, of the customs duties set by this Tariff Department."

We remind him of the concern of a considerable number of persons who suggested to us that there should be an explanation of what the definition of "ad valorem duty" is with respect to the charge or payment stipulated in the current tariff. Comrade Leon Talavera said:

"Insofar as tariffs are concerned, there are different types of duties. There is the 'specific' one based on the unit, weight or volume. That is to say, in the case of live animals it is paid per unit, for beverages, it is per liter, for grain, it is per kilogram, etc. This is what we call a specific charge. Now, ad valorem is a term which means that a percentage is charged for the value of the product. In the case of a watch that is worth 100 pesos, with a charge of 10 percent of its value, its owner will pay 10 pesos as a tariff. Is the difference between the two types of duties clear?

"This tariff has the typical feature of being exclusively ad valorem, which facilitates the work greatly, because there is no need for weighing or making measurements, but merely ascertaining the value of the product; and it is on this basis that the pertinent percentage is charged."

#### Progressive Rate for Shipments

Leon Talavera explained that there is an ad valorem rate for shipments, but of a progressive nature; in other words, as the value of the imported products increases the percentage that must be paid as a customs duty will rise. For example, for a shipment with a value of up to 30 pesos, 10 percent must be paid; if the value is 60 pesos, the charge is 30 percent; 100 pesos, 80 percent; and from 100 to 200 pesos, 100 percent.

"Now you can observe that, as the value increases, the percentage of the customs duty that must be paid rises until it is equal to the percentage paid for the value of the shipment. For example, a parcel with a value of 200 pesos will require the payment of 200 pesos in customs duties."

#### They May Not Exceed 200 pesos

When asked about the possibility of a shipment's exceeding the 200 pesos stipulated for its value, the high-ranking customs official replied: "The excess will be confiscated from it."

The decree-law explains quite clearly the manner in which the customs official arrives at the assessed value of imported products, whether they be in the form of shipments of baggage of travelers arriving in our country, with the exception of tourists who, we emphasize, "may only bring in items for their personal use." In this regard, Chapter VI, Article 8, states:

"For purposes of the payment of the ad valorem duties established by this Tariff Department, customs is authorized to use one of the following factors as a basis of the amount to be charged:

"a. The purchase invoice; b. the customs declaration; c. the price approved in the national territory.

"Insofar as the products which have no approved sales price are concerned, the highest price of a similar product or the highest price component will be used as a basis."

I do not think that there is any doubt about this; but we are insistent. Now we pose for Comrade Leon Talavera the following hypothesis, relating to a traveler who purchased the product that he is bringing in at a low price, or who simply claims "It was given to me as a gift."

The response from the customs official is:

"For purposes of payment in customs, it does not matter whether it was given to him as a gift or whether he bought it in a sale; what does matter is that a certain value is attached to that product, and this is its normal value."

#### Regarding the Fixed Rate of 40 Percent

We have now clearly defined what a shipment is, and we have pointed out what the decree-law states. Now for crew members (Cuban maritime and aviation workers) and travelers residing in the country, there is a fixed rate, which does not depend on the total value, as in the case of shipments. In this case, if what is imported has a value of 50 pesos or 100 pesos, the person will always pay 40 percent of the value of what he is bringing in.

#### Resolution 268/79 of the State Finance Committee

Although the Tariff Department states and it has therefore been stipulated that crew members, maritime workers, etc., are to pay 40 percent of the value of what they import, a resolution was issued a posteriori by the chairman of the State Finance Committee, exempting Cuban internationalist workers and combatants, Cuban grant-holders abroad, Cuban maritime workers and Cuban crews of ships and aircraft from the payment of duties.

#### Exemptions and Concessions

Reviewing Article 9 of Chapter VII, relating to exemptions and concessions, we find that one of its sections states: "Imports of a non-commercial nature made by political exiles and refugees upon their arrival as such in our country for the first time are exempt from payment of duties established on the rate scale in this tariff."

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CSO: 3010

## SENEN CASAS CLOSES FAR CONSTRUCTION MEETING

Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 9 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpts] Division General Senen Casas Regueiro, member of the PCC Central Committee and Council of State and first vice minister-chief of the General Staff, has made the closing remarks at the first scientific and technical conference on military construction. Others presiding at the meeting were colonels Filiberto Olivera Moya, member of the PCC Central Committee, and Carlos Lahite de Lahera, vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR--for construction and housing, and Julio Machado, secretary general of the National Trade Union of FAR Civilian Workers, Construction Ministry--MINCONS--guests and other chiefs and officers.

In his closing remarks Division General Senen Casas called the conference positive. And he said that the comrades who worked on the various committees did so with the highest constructive spirit and with the best wishes to positively contribute to the development of construction in the FAR. He stressed the need to increasingly raise the quality of our work pointing out that this has to be present from the moment tasks are planned up to their final completion.

Division General Senen Casas stressed that to be demanding as Fidel said is the essential point in each of our activities. He referred to the suggestions made by the participants at the conference to finding solutions for problems, keeping in mind what is possible, and he said that is a good idea to keep this in mind in all activities. He said that training workers, besides being a necessity to continually improve our work, is an agreement reached at the First Congress of the PCC, which has to be carried out. In his remarks the first vice minister-chief of the General Staff made important comments on the importance of presenting moral and material awards and stated that besides being accepted with happiness by the comrade who receives them, they should also be accepted by the social collective where he works.

Referring to the statements made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro at the first session of the People's Government National Assembly, Division General Senen Casas stressed the need to study Fidel's remarks and keep them in mind to eliminate our own deficiencies. He concluded his remarks by transmitting a greetings message from Army Gen Raul Castro, the FAR minister, to all participants at the conference, who wished them success in their future work.

## DEVELOPMENT OF NATION'S COMMERCIAL AVIATION OUTLINED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 8 Jun 79 pp 16-21

[Text] "Aviation has become one of the principal means of transportation in the world, upsetting the notions of time and space and forcing 20th century man to change not only his ideas of geography, but also his social and cultural traditions. No achievement in our century has affected the lives of all peoples so deeply as has aviation.

"However, international aviation could not exist without the daily effort of thousands of people both on the ground and in the air, who provide essential services for aviation.

"The traveler taking a plane sees only the external aspect of aviation, but does he have any idea of all those behind that facade who are working to make the flight that he is about to begin possible? Does he perchance imagine the complexity of the preparations and the international coordination that are essential for lending cohesion and efficiency to the system of international airlines?"

These questions asked by the French engineer, Yves Lambert, secretary general of the ICAO [International Civil Aviation Organization], which, we might add, apply equally to national flights, were published in the monographic issue of the magazine UNESCO CORRESPONDENCE (April 1978), on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the birth of aviation. We have reprinted them because we consider them the best introduction for this article, since they offer an accurate gauge of the technological activity in the transportation area.

And after these three quarters of a century, marked in 1978, it is Cuba's turn in 1979 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of civil aviation on its native soil. It has been a half century of vicissitudes of all kinds wherein, up until 1959, the progress was compounded with big business and nepotism, and when the crises germane to the capitalist world arose, the damage affected the job security of the workers in their entirety.

Let us turn back a few pages of some old almanacs to find out about the general features of this interesting birth, in other words, how our civil aviation came into existence.

History. By virtue of a public deed signed in October 1929, the company known as the "Cuban National Company of Curtiss Aviation, Inc" was established. This protocol stated that the "company" was intended to be "devoted to all aspects of commercial aviation, to undertake the transport of passengers, freight, assets and commodities of all kinds, to provide instruction and training in the art of aviation, to provide postal service, etc."

The capital authorized amounted to 1 million pesos, and 50,000 shares were issued, each with a face value of 10 pesos, representing 500,000 pesos. Seven Americans representing the interests of the "Curtiss-Wright Aeroplane Motor Corporation," the main office, and five Cubans in Machado's service comprised the board of directors of the new company. Two of them, Baldomero Grau Triana and Jose Emilio Obregon, were sons-in-law of President Machado.

The "company" had previously purchased, for 71,400 pesos, nearly 600,000 square meters of land at Rancho Boyeros, and construction immediately began on the installations for the future air terminal.

Premises were also outfitted to serve as an aviation school. To take a course at that school cost 2,500 pesos, at a time of widespread unemployment when the average wage for those who were working was 30 pesos a month.

The property was incumbent on the Cubans, while the flight equipment, technicians, etc., were the responsibility of the American firm. Air operations were to be started with two "Curtiss-Rubin" craft and a three-engine "Ford;" and so, the following year, as had been agreed, the government granted it a monopoly on the transportation of the nation's mail.

1929, the year of the "company's" founding, was also the year when the great depression started in the United States. As a result of this bankrupt situation which had unfavorable repercussions on Cuba, "Pan American Airways, Inc" took advantage of the occasion to purchase the stock of "Curtiss" in Cuba; and then the company assumed the name "National Cuban Aviation Company," subsequently eliminating the term "National," whereupon it became the "Cuban Aviation Company," a subsidiary of "Pan American Airways, Inc," and, simultaneously, its general agent in our country. It should be explained that, for years, "Pan American" made flights on national territory, because there was not yet a company with a Cuban name.

On 30 October 1930, the first official flight was made from Havana to Santiago de Cuba, bearing number one, with stops at Santa Clara, Moron and Camaguey, using Ford three-engine equipment. Another flight, the number two, had a Sikorsky aircraft, and made flights between Holguin and Baracao, with stops in Antilla and Cayo Mambi. Needless to say, the latter two locations

were large estates owned by the United Fruit Company and the Moa Bay Company; hence, one can understand the need for establishing rapid communications with them. Flights were also made to other regions, such as Cienfuegos, Las Tunas and the then Isle of Pines.

Later on, in 1935, the Cuban Aviation Company operated with "Lockheed Electra" equipment, replacing the Ford three-engine planes; while its annual profits increased. It should be pointed out that the state subsidy given to the company for carrying the national mail contributed a great deal to those gains.

In 1946, the regular route to Miami was established, with DC-3 equipment; and 2 years later, in April 1948, the route from Havana to Madrid was established. A great deal might be said about this big business represented by Cuban commercial aviation after its birth in 1929, apart from the technological progress that it reflected in the area of transportation.

We would only like to add that the Cuban Aviation Company was ostensibly converted into a national company at the time of its founding. Created during the Machado regime, it continued under Batista during its early phase, then under Grau and Prío, in succession, and more recently under Batista, engaging in major smuggling which made both public and private personages fabulously wealthy. During this period, some continental routes were expanded, such as those to New York, Mexico and several West Indian countries; and some Britannia aircraft were purchased. It was in this context of changes and struggles on the part of the workers that we reached the time of the revolutionary victory of 1959, when there was intervention in the company, followed by its nationalization in 1960.

Since that time, and during the early years of the construction of socialism, it was to operate with the name Consolidated Cuban Aviation Enterprise, a product of the merger of the different companies that existed under capitalism, such as "Q Airways," "Aeropostal," etc.

The blockade imposed on our country by the United States affected Cuban Aviation in the area of equipment, spare parts and other components; while the various administrations in that country fostered the desertion of pilots and technical personnel. Nevertheless, the majority of workers and employees maintained their unconditional support for all the measures ordered by the revolutionary government, without regard for limits on time or work. This was the basic factor which caused three Bristol Britannia aircraft, out of a fleet of four purchased during the dictatorship to go into operation. With this basic equipment, the Cuban Aviation workers guaranteed maintenance of the international airline. On the national level as well, the efforts were intensified to preclude a stoppage of flights.

In the face of the blockade, the Soviet Union's solidarity and practice of proletarian internationalism were not long in arriving in the field of aeronautics.

In 1962, the Ilyushin-14's (IL-14) began to arrive in Cuba, initiating their services on a national scale; and, the next year (1963) the first IL-18's were received. When our aviation service was strengthened by this equipment it was decided to found the Civil Aeronautics Institute (1964). Upon its creation, two well defined areas were demarcated, for operational reasons: the eastern and western, with units and subunits for each.

Meanwhile, on the international scale, the Cuban Aviation aircraft maintained its flights to Mexico City, Madrid and Prague, despite the brief discontinuance of the flights to Spain.

The enterprise also increased its volume of transportation both nationally and internationally, with a considerable growth during the first 10 years of the revolution, if we compare it with the 1958 figures.

Training: The implementation of a training system has made it possible to achieve a gradual increase in the handling of equipment, beginning with the AN-2's and extending as far as the extremely modern IL-62's. This has insured vast flight experience for pilots and for all the technical personnel in the various specialties related to civil aviation.

In order to provide for the future plans of the enterprise, pilots are trained at the "Carlos Ulloa" School of Civil Aviation, as are minor specialists. Other schools, such as the "Capitan Fernando Alvarez," have offered constant transition courses which have enabled the students to master the complex techniques so as to move from one kind of aircraft to another.

The reliability, experience and safety of Cuban Aviation, which is now an enterprise of the Ministry of Transportation, have been enhanced by Soviet collaboration, with scores of young people selected from the national educational system studying in that country.

Cooperation and an attitude of lending immediate assistance to the peoples who need it are a characteristic of Cuban revolutionary awareness, backed by the educational policy of our commander-in-chief, Fidel Castro, as attested to in countless instances. These efforts have been and are extending in all directions; for example, during the earthquakes in Chile, Peru and Nicaragua; and in Africa, where the internationalist aviation workers are offering their experience gained during the national development that has taken place in this aeronautical area.

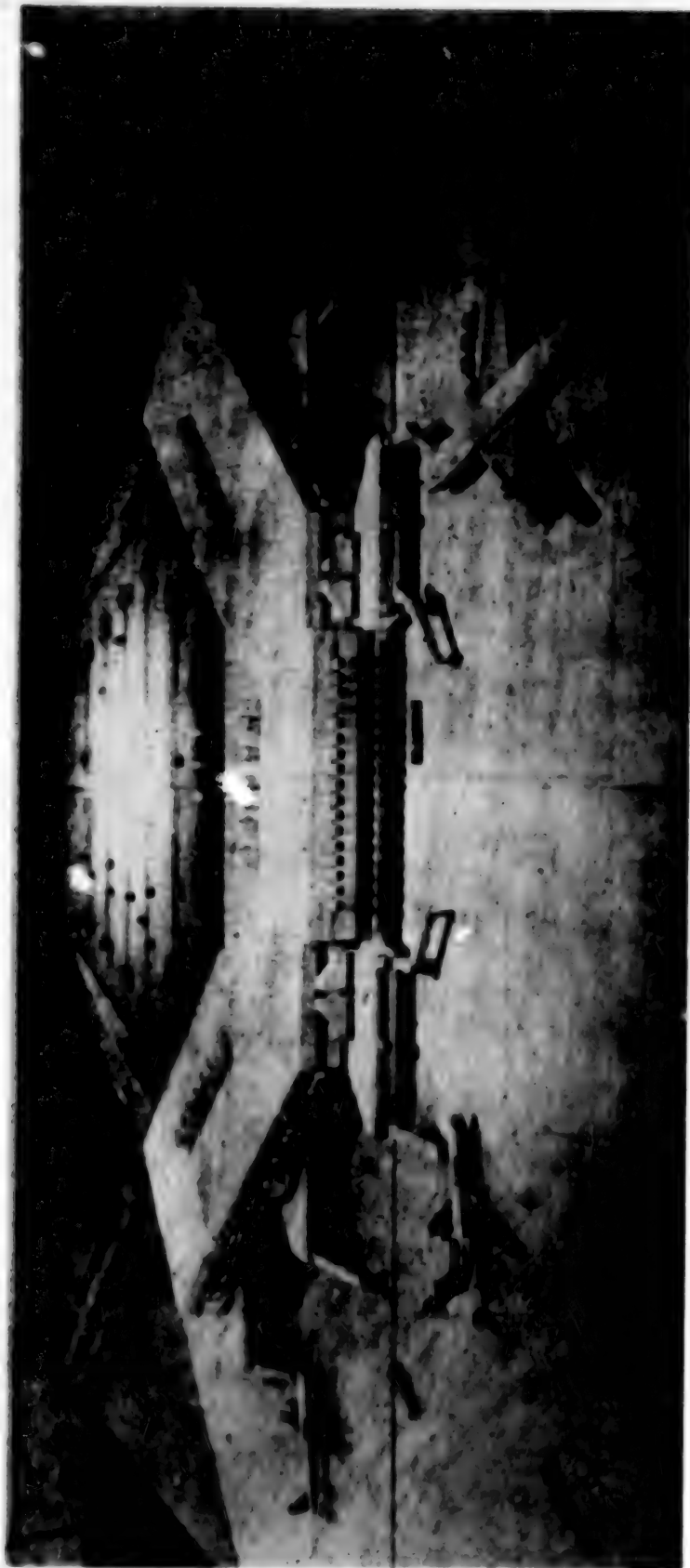
Period from 1978 to 1980. In early 1979, there was a substantial change in the demand for air transportation, mainly because of the flow of tourists coming from the American continent and other areas, and also as a result of the increased political, diplomatic, sports and cultural ties with various countries. This new situation has brought about a noteworthy increase in international passenger transportation if we compare what is anticipated for 1980 with what occurred in 1978 and what has been planned for 1979.

5-Year Plan for 1981-85. The plan for air transportation on national and international routes for this period from 1981 to 1985 has been devised on the basis of the following factors:

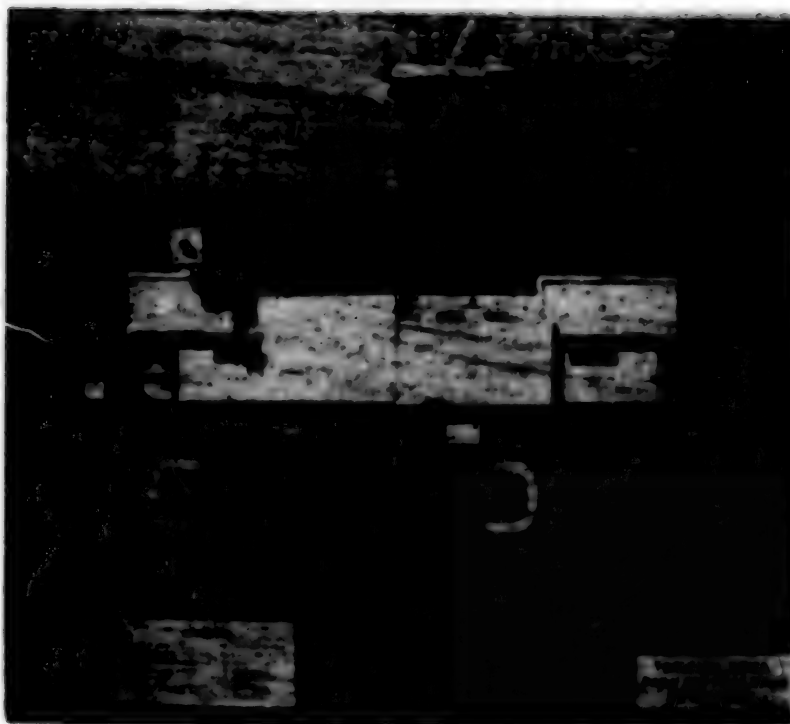
Prospects for development of tourism and regular trips, taking into account the capacity provided by INTUR [National Tourist Institute] during this 5-year interval, and the participation of other foreign companies and of the national maritime service in the transportation of such tourists.

Status of Cuban Aviation's national and international routes, as planned for the 5-year period, with its indicators.

Reconciliation of the system for using the equipment with the latter's technical and economic potential, taking into consideration the limiting elements and the relationship of these elements between flights.



Model of the design for the future Jose Marti International Airport in Havana.



Model of a typical airport. A typical terminal for 200 passengers at peak hours.

#### Light Aviation

Light aviation has experienced major development the world over. This has occurred because of the high level of technology that has been reached in all areas of the economy. That level has made it necessary for specialists to travel in the shortest possible time.

To be sure, commercial aviation as a whole has met this requirement, but because of the fact that large capacities are available, there are specific schedules for making flights, something which has made them rather inconvenient for a certain group of persons. Moreover, the fact that large-sized planes are used has caused the demand placed on airports to be higher, which has resulted in connections only between cities of a certain political and economic importance.

It is for these reasons that light aviation, because it has smaller equipment, has covered the area which could not be provided for by the large aircraft of commercial airlines. By way of example, we could point out that the following light aviation services are available at present in Cuba: national executive flights; passenger flights between Nueva Gerona and La Coloma, Baracoa and Maisi, and Macareno-Amancio-Manzanillo-Belic; flights for air photography, geological prospecting, newspaper distribution, etc.

These services are limited in comparison with the needs. They are all provided with AN-2 type aircraft, a single engine biplane with a basically agricultural use and consisting of a very limited number.

A positive example in favor of light aviation is given us by the service provided between the Haiti and Amancio Rodriguez sugar mills, and the town of Manzanillo and the village of Belic.

There is also the major development of the fishing fleet in the Gulf of Guacanayabo, which has created the need for a work force among the towns on its coast, in addition to the vital need for carrying the crew members and their families between the various locations, in a safe, rapid fashion.

Other activities which are related to light aviation are aerocartographical surveying, geological and fishing prospecting, and the search and rescue service.

Similarly noteworthy is its use in both national and international tourism. We might mention in this respect the flights over Varadero, Cienaga de Zapata, Sierra Maestra, etc., in addition to the use of short lines between tourist centers and the nation's capital, or vice versa.

There are great prospects for light aviation, and this is proven by the vast experience in this area which all the socialist countries have had, particularly Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

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CSO: 3010

## BRIEFS

**TASS CORRESPONDENT HONORED**--The Secretariat of the Union of Cuban Journalists (UPEC) has conferred the diploma of most outstanding newsmen and the Jose Marti seal to TASS correspondent Nikolay Chiguir for his outstanding work during the years he worked in Cuba. Ernesto Vera, secretary general of UPEC, expressed the recognition and gratitude of Cuban newsmen to this comrade who is ending his mission in Cuba after long years of work. Nikolay Chiguir also expressed his thanks and his desire to return to our country one day. Attending the ceremony, held at the UPEC headquarters, were Jorge Enrique Mendoza, member of the Central Committee of the party and editor of GRANMA; Orlando Fundora, head of the DOR [Revolutionary Orientation Department]; Lazara Rodriguez and Armando Hernandez, from the DOR; Carlos Mora, from the LATIN PRESS AGENCY; and members of the Executive Secretariat of the Union of Cuban Journalists. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 May 79 p 3] 11,464

**OCLAE SUPPORT FOR PLO**--The Student Movement of Latin America and the Caribbean reiterates its firm and fighting solidarity with the struggle of Arab nations and students against imperialism, Zionism and reactionaries and condemns the traitorous Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. This statement is contained in a message released at a meeting held by members of the Permanent Secretariat of the OCLAE (Continental Organization of Latin American Students) with Isam Salem and Imad Jadaa, head and first secretary, respectively, of the permanent mission in Cuba of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization), on the occasion of today's celebration of the International Day of Solidarity with the struggle of Arab nations and students. The message's text, sent by the OCLAE to the General Union of Arab Students (UGEA) and the International Union of Students (IUS), also confirms the absolute solidarity of the Latin American and Caribbean student movement with the just cause of the Palestine people and their sole, legitimate representative, the PLO. [Text] [Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 6 Jun 79 p 4] 11,464

**YOUNG CDR MEMBERSHIP**--During the first quarter of this year, over 17,200 young people between the ages of 14 and 18 joined the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR's). The largest numbers were reported in the city of Havana and Havana and Sancti Spiritus provinces. It was also announced that 844 new members over the age of 18 joined the CDR's during the same period of time. The rules governing the organization for

the processing of new members are that candidates must be in favor of the revolution and willing to defend it and must accept its statutes and maintain social conduct in keeping with our revolutionary morals. Anyone who reaches the age of 14 may apply for membership in a CDR by presenting a written application to the Executive Secretariat of the rank-and-file organization, which analyzes the application and sends it on to the higher zone and municipal bodies, which finally give approval for the new CDR membership. [Text] [Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 21 May 79 p 1] 11,464

CUBAN-BUILT ETHIOPIAN DAM--Addis Ababa, 20 May (PL)--The minidam on the Belbela River, the largest construction project completed by Cuban internationalist workers in Ethiopia, was officially placed in operation today in the area of the town of Debre Zeit, southeast of this capital. The dam was built in 80 days and has a capacity of over 12 million cubic meters of water. It will irrigate 2,000 hectares of land belonging to the center of rehabilitation for heroes of the Ethiopian war. The project is part of the general program of bilateral technical and economic assistance drawn up in September of last year at the time of the visit of Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Council of State, to this country. The ceremony was presided over by Ethiopian Minister of Agriculture Geremew Debele, Raul Curbeo Morales, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and Minister of Light Industry Nora Frometa. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 21 May 79 p 7] 11,464

SOVIET IL-14 DELIVERY--Sandino--A squadron of new Soviet-made Ilyushin-14 airplanes has been delivered to the Capitan Carlos Ulloa National Civil Aviation School, located in this Pinar del Rio municipality. It was reported that the planes will serve as an efficient material study base for persons being trained as pilots and technicians in the different areas of specialization. [Text] [Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 14 May 79 p 1] 11,464

ESPIN URGES MORE DEMANDS--In her closing remarks last night at the fifth course of political and ideological training at the Fe de Valle Federation of Cuban Women--FMC--Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the FMC, said that we have to be aware of the need to be much more demanding. In referring to the recent remarks by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Vilma added one has to go to the bottom of the problem--the softness, irony and tolerance end. And if we are able to take the most correct measures to make every objective of the revolution come true, we will be paying the best homage possible to the heroes of the Moncada assault. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Jul 79 FL]

ENVOY MEETS WITH BENIN'S KEREKOU--Mathieu Kerekou, president of Benin, has received from Cuban Ambassador Raul Govea Salles a message from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers. The meeting was held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere; opinions were exchanged on the problems to be discussed at the upcoming sixth summit of nonaligned countries which will be held in Havana in September 1979. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jul 79 FL]

ENVOY MEETS WITH MONGOLIAN LEADER--Cuban Ambassador to Mongolia Angel Ferras Moreno was received in Ulaanbaatar by Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of that Asiatic country. It was reported that the meeting between the Mongolian Council of Ministers chairman and the Cuban ambassador dealt with the development of the traditional friendship relations existing between the governments and peoples of the two countries. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2150 GMT 3 Jul 79 FL]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH GUINEA-BISSAU--The protocol agreement of the second intergovernmental session, which ended today, was signed between Cuba and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. Signing the document for the Cuban side was Nora Frometa, minister of light industry, while Filinto Martins, commissioner of state for education, did so for Guinea-Bissau. Once the documents were exchanged the officials called for good development and fulfillment of the pledges agreed to by the two governments. The protocol calls for cooperation in the areas of education, public health, sports and construction. It also includes technical assistance, the granting of scholarships, professional training and training specialized cadres in the aforementioned areas. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jul 79 FL]

LEZCANO SPEAKS AT CDR MEETING--Jorge Lezcano, member of the PCC Central Committee and national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], has made the closing remarks at a combative meeting of Havana City CDR members which was held to express support for the directives issued at the eighth plenum of the PCC Central Committee. Lezcano stated that the struggle against irresponsibilities, the lack of firmness, wastefulness, poor service and indiscipline should be studied even in the CDR where political and ideological work should be increased and based on the spirit of criticism and self-criticism. He called for a campaign in the popular guard because of deficiencies, especially in the second shift, and to create respect for fulfilling pledges at all levels and to then carry out monthly checks. The assembly was held at the Lazaro Pena Theater of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers--CTC--and was presided over by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and first secretary of the party in Havana City Province. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jul 79 FL]

**LABOR DELEGATION MEETS COLOMBIAN LEADERS--Egota--**A delegation from the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] has been received by the executive committees of three confederations which are part of the National Trade Union Council. The delegation includes Antonio Lopez, member of the CTC National Directorate, and Andres Carballosa, who attended as fraternal delegates to the third congress of the Trade Union Confederation of Workers of Colombia [CSTC] which ended last weekend. The Cuban delegates met with the top leaders of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia (CTSC), the Union of Workers of Colombia (UTC) and the General Labor Confederation (CGT), which along with the CSTC and other groups have made up the National Trade Union Council since 1977. The labor leaders of the two countries exchanged greetings and listened to the respective experiences in the labor and social fields. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 4 Jul 79 FL]

**MEETING WITH WFTU LEADER--**Jesus Montane, chief of the party Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations, and Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC), both members of the PCC Central Committee, have met with WFTU Secretary General Enrique Pastorino. Pastorino is making a stop in our country following a tour of Latin America. At the meeting, they exchanged views regarding the international labor movement and WFTU work. CTC executive secretary Jesus Escandel attended the meeting. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jul 79 FL]

**ROCA CHAIRS CONSTITUTIONAL, JURIDICAL MEETING--**Blas Roca, member of the Politburo and president of the People's Government National Assembly, has attended the National Assembly's Constitutional and Juridical Affairs Committee meeting. Justice Minister Dr Armando Torres Santrayll, president of this committee, presided over the meeting which was attended by member deputies from all over the country. The committee members studied in detail the reports presented by the republic's Attorney General's Office and the People's Supreme Tribunal to which they made important and new additions. This document will be studied by the National Assembly at its next meeting. As is known the maximum organ of state government will begin meeting on Wednesday, 4 July, in the Karl Marx Theater in Havana City to discuss an extensive agenda. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2132 GMT 2 Jul 79 FL]

**CARIBBEAN WOMEN'S SEMINAR CONTINUES--**The seminar entitled "The Caribbean Woman and Her Participation in Economic, Political and Social Development" has continued its working sessions in Havana City. Delegates from 10 countries are participating in this seminar. Topics discussed so far include the complete incorporation of women to the integral development of their countries and the role of the mass communications media and the latter's use in certain Caribbean nations to distort the image of women. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jul 79 FL]

**CDR REVIEW MEETING IN CAMAGUEY**--In closing a control and review meeting held in Camaguey Province Jorge Lescano, member of the PCC Central Committee and Council of State and national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR), has stated that the province made notable progress in CDR activities. The results at the control and review meeting showed good coordination between the CDR and the national revolutionary police in Camaguey, and it advised that the second shift of the CDR guards be reinforced. Among the measures adopted at the Camaguey control and review meeting were solutions to help the guards, to problems encountered in cultural and political improvements, to emulation and to the battle for the sixth grade. In his report Lescano also stated that the process of renewing and ratifying CDR candidates in Camaguey Province took place with quality and showing its broad democratic nature and the participation of women in the directing body. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2004 GMT 3 Jul 79 FL]

**VIETNAMESE OFFICIAL TOURS FARM**--(Nguyen Thanh Dang), chairman of the Social Sciences Committee of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has visited the Valles de Picadura livestock breeding farm located on the eastern part of Havana Province. Ramon Castro, national work hero and director of this livestock district, received the visitor and briefed him on the objectives and more salient aspects of livestock development in the area. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 5 Jul 79 FL]

**SOLIDARITY WITH SANDINISTAS EXPRESSED**--The delegation of the women's commission of the Chilean committee for solidarity and antifascist resistance and the other delegations that are participating in the seminar entitled "The Caribbean Woman and Her Participation in Economic, Political and Social Development," which is being held in Havana, have conveyed greetings to Nicaraguan combatants. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Jul 79 FL]

**MIRET CHAIRS OPENING OF 26 JULY DRIVE**--The 26 July ideological drive has started throughout the country with a main ceremony at the Abel Santamaria Park, formerly the civilian hospital, in Santiago de Cuba. The ceremony was chaired by PCC Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto. Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the PCC Central Committee and party first secretary in Santiago de Cuba Province, made the opening remarks. Balaguer recalled the heroes and martyrs of 26 July 1953 who were led by our commander in chief Fidel Castro. Other nations of the world have had their Moncada, Balaguer noted, and he cited the example of Nicaragua which is experiencing a definitive phase of its struggle for liberation and social changes. The drive began in other provinces with various activities. For example, in Holguin--host city of the 26 July main commemoration--there was a mobilization for volunteer work and a ceremony of homage to the anniversary held at the farm tools factory under construction in that city. In Matanzas, the drive opened with the inauguration of the ninth exhibit of written propaganda which will remain open at the city's gallery until 10 July. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Jul 79 FL]

DIPLOMATS HONOR BOLIVAR--Ramon Delgado, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Venezuela in Cuba, this morning laid a floral wreath at the Simon Bolivar monument on the occasion of the 196th birthday anniversary of the liberator which will be celebrated on 21 July. After the wreath laying at the Bolivar monument located at Fraternity Park, Peruvian Ambassador to Cuba Edgardo de Habich talked about some of Bolivar's ideas. He said that our America will be a single united nation as dreamed by Bolivar and it is up to all of us to struggle together to make this dream a reality. Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba, Foreign Ministry officials and Comrade Luis Morejon, Cuban Institute for Friendship With Peoples vice president for Latin American and Caribbean affairs, attended the wreath laying ceremony. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1605 GMT 5 Jul 79 FL]

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC--Santo Domingo--National Poet Nicolas Guillen, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has laid a floral wreath at the statue of Dominican independence hero Maximo Gomez in the Dominican city of Bani where Gomez was born. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1026 GMT 6 Jul 79 FL]

PERUVIAN AIRLINES COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Maj Gen Elivio Vanini, Peruvian minister of transportation and communications, has approved a commercial cooperation agreement between Cubana de Aviacion and AEROPERU. Approval of the agreement, which contains nine articles, was contained in a ministerial resolution signed Monday and now to be published in the Official Gazette. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Jul 79 FL]

ALGERIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED--Cuba and Algeria condemn the situation created in the Middle East by Israel with the support of North American imperialism. They also condemn the Camp David agreements because they are contrary to the interests of the Arab people and rights of the Palestinian people. Nivaldo Herrera, vice president of the Cuban-Arab Friendship Association, has made these statements at a ceremony held in Havana marking the 17th anniversary of Algeria's liberation. Algerian Ambassador to Cuba Bachir Ould-Rouis also spoke at the ceremony. Nivaldo Herrera pointed out that Cuba and Algeria are working within the nonaligned countries movement for the common interests of progressive mankind. For his part, Ambassador Bachir Ould-Rouis emphasized that from the start Cuba always supported the struggle waged by the Algerian people to gain their independence. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Jul 79 FL]

**SKYLAB REENTRY DATE REPORTED**--The U.S. Aeronautics and Space Administration has announced that the Skylab space station will fall to earth on the 12th of this month. The Skylab, weighing 78.5 tons, will disintegrate when it comes in contact with the world's atmosphere and its fragments, weighing hundreds of pounds, will fall on a 4,000 km long zone. The U.S. Government, unable to determine the place where the space station will fall, has established an emergency system to go to any part of the world where it may fall in order to repair damages. [Text] [Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA]

**SKYLAB HANDLING SHOWS IRRESPONSIBILITY**--The forthcoming reentry of the U.S. space laboratory Skylab confirms again the United States' lack of scruples in arbitrarily disposing of people's lives, says Saturday's issue of GRANMA. In an article entitled "Skylab, Irresponsibility in Orbit," the official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba recounts the space failures of the United States in its race to try to beat the Soviet Union. GRANMA points out that Skylab, without control of its flight, will fall on an as yet undetermined place on earth, evincing the irresponsibility of those who launched it. [Text] [Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jul 79 PA]

**WORKERS CONDEMN SOMOZA, U.S. ACTIONS**--The workers at the Cuban State Committee for Labor and Social Security have held a meeting in which they repudiated Somoza's massacre of the people and the interventionist actions of North American imperialism. William Gonzalez, representative of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, recalled the history of the Nicaraguan people and the struggles to gain national sovereignty. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jul 79 FL]

**OFFICIALS LEAVE FOR AFRICA**--Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the party Central Committee, and Jose Fernandez Cossio, vice minister of foreign relations, have left by air for Africa to deliver to the chiefs of state of the countries they will be visiting the draft final declaration that will be examined at the Sixth Nonaligned Countries Summit Conference. They also will report on the preparatory work done to guarantee the success of the summit which will be held in Havana in September. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Jul 79 FL]

CSO: 3010

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### BRIEFS

**FOREIGN INVESTMENT PROPOSALS**--The Dominican Government has received foreign investment proposals from hundreds of U.S., European and Japanese industrialists, the technical secretary of the presidency revealed today. Dr Jaime Alvarez Dugan said that a big movement of foreign investors who want to establish enterprises in this country has been noted since 16 August 1978. The government official added that the growth of foreign investments in this country is due to the atmosphere of security and confidence that has existed here since 16 August 1978. He emphasized that the government of President Antonio Guzman has encouraged foreign businessmen to invest in this country and thereby contribute to its economic development. [Text] [Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Jun 79 FL]

**CONVENTION RESOURCES DENIED**--Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez has denied that state resources are being used to promote certain positions in the upcoming Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] convention. The secretary general and maximum leader of the PRD recalled that President Antonio Guzman Fernandez has said that state resources would not be used to promote any position in the upcoming event. Dr Pena Gomez also stated that in addition to the statements made by the chief executive, he would see to it that such a thing did not take place. [Text] [Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 3 Jul 79 FL]

CS0: 3010

BRIEFS

ANTIAIRCRAFT WEAPONS PURCHASED--The Quito government, disquieted by the increase in Peruvian air power, is going to receive from the United States, at their own request, enough Chaparral antiaircraft missiles to arm three battalions. In addition they will receive 44 20mm Vulcan antiaircraft guns mounted on M 163As and 28 Vulcan guns mounted on M 167Als. The value of the contract reaches 219.7 million dollars. Currently the Ecuadorean antiaircraft defense utilizes obsolete Bofors 40mm guns. [Text] [Madrid DEFENSA in Spanish May 79 p 51]

CSO: 3010

## MANLEY ANNOUNCES BUDGET MEASURES

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Jun 79 pp 1, 28 FL

[Excerpts] A 10 percent increase in the national minimum wage from \$24 to \$26.40 per week, with effect from August was announced by Prime Minister Michael Manley in his budget speech in Parliament yesterday.

The increase was one of a range of benefits which will also include changes in the national insurance scheme, a special bus fare for older citizens, and expansion of the school-feeding programme.

The prime minister also announced a special fund totalling \$5 million to be made available through the national housing trust for loans to victims of the recent flood disaster to rebuild or repair their homes.

In other highlights of the speech lasting just over 4 hours, the prime minister made clear that all the elements of electoral reform, including the relevant constitutional changes, would be put in place before the next general election.

Dismissing charges by opposition leader Edward Seaga that the KGB and the DGI intelligence agencies of the Soviet Union and Cuba respectively were interfering with the political life of Jamaica, he said. "I don't believe that the opposition leader believes it. I believe he knows better."

Of new benefits that be made available, the prime minister said the minimum wage would be increased in keeping with the 10 percent wage guideline. The new rate of \$26.40 would become effective on the first working Monday of August this year.

### NIS Changes

Effective August 1, the NIS [no expansion] regulations will be amended to provide that collections will be based on deductions up to a maximum of \$150 per week, instead of the present maximum of \$80 per week.

All wage-related benefits will be adjusted correspondingly to reflect the new level of deductions. A new schedule of benefits covering funeral grants

and compensation in cases of injury will be brought to the house of representatives in due course by the minister of social security.

The wage related section of the scheme will reflect the higher deductions, the prime minister said, and the basic pension of \$7.50 per week is being increased to \$10, effective October 1. Sugar workers' pension will move from \$5 to \$7.

On the flood disaster in western Jamaica, Mr Manley said that the damage estimated thus far was a verified \$80 million, including \$15.5 million damage to agriculture in the west and another \$15 million damage to agriculture in other parts of the island from the effects of the heavy rains of April and other flooding.

In the immediate short term, at least 40,000 are now receiving food and thousands provided with temporary shelter. An attempt was being made to reestablish the commercial distributive food trade as soon as possible and medical precautions were being taken to prevent any serious outbreaks of epidemic.

#### Disaster Areas

Mr Manley said consideration was being given to the need for legislation that would allow for limited areas to be declared disaster areas, in order to avoid the need for declaring a comprehensive state of emergency. This would be discussed with the opposition.

A special meeting of the standing finance committee would be called shortly to discuss the implications of the flood damage, the prime minister said.

The government has accepted two proposals from the national housing trust to assist flood victims.

Under the first proposal, the NHT will make available \$3 million under a special benefit order to rebuild or repair homes of persons in the affected parishes who are contributors to the trust and who have lost or suffered damage to their homes, \$6,000 maximum.

The maximum amount to be loaned is \$6,000 for totally-damaged units and the random selection system will not apply. The loan for repairs will be a maximum \$4,000.

Persons benefitting from the special facility will get the loans at the lowest interest rate of 4 percent and they will be required to repay only 10 percent of their income for the first year of the loan and thereafter, upon review, revert to the normal housing trust policy on loans.

Mr Manley said it was quite clear that none of the four were interfering with Jamaica; the CIA "at this time" was not interfering, he said. There was no reason why they ever would in the future, he said. [Paragraph sequence here and throughout is as published]

In the modern world, all countries maintain small intelligence groups in other countries. "They watch each other as part of an international network. It is also our business to watch them," the prime minister said.

This was normal in a sophisticated world and as a sophisticated man Mr Seaga knew this.

In relation to the Cuban transmission facilities, the United States had had such facilities from 1962, the United Kingdom from 1977, Nigeria had applied for such facilities and they were going to get it.

By a Vienna convention, any country that applied for it could get it, the prime minister said.

He dismissed allegations that a police spy unit had been installed at Temple Meads for espionage against the opposition, explaining that a special undercover unit had been placed there in answer to complaints against the incidence of rape in the area.

On Bauxite negotiations, Mr Manley said it was not true that agreement with Kaiser had been reached and scrapped. The negotiations were continuing.

The second proposal relates to non-contributors who have suffered losses. The trust has decided that profits of approximately \$2 million which it had made up to the end of March will be made available to begin a special fund to make soft loans for non-contributors on terms similar to those for contributors.

### Energy Policy

Mr Manley said the hope was that national and international agencies who wish to contribute specifically in the housing field will then add to the fund.

The prime minister also spoke of government's energy policy which he said was in three phases. In the short-term, up to 3 years, that all that could be done was to implement conservation measures, which was already being tackled by way of public education.

In the medium term, from 3 to 5 years, the government would seek to diversify the present energy supply by utilizing such alternatives such as coal to replace oil-fired furnaces, and nonconventional renewable sources like solar, wind and biomass.

The long-term objectives, from 5 years onwards, include the identification and development of indigenous resources--petroleum, peat, lignite and

hydro-power. Petroleum, if discovered, would take at least 8 years and hydro-power from conception to implementation could take 10 years.

Answering Mr Seaga's allegations about the KGB and DGI, Mr Manley said the facts were that both those agencies, as well as the CIA and MI5 had representatives in Jamaica.

CSO: 3020

## JAMAICA

### CUBA DONATES TO FOOD RELIEF FUND

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 30 Jun 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Cuba has contributed (US) \$25,000 to the national food relief fund.

Cuban ambassador Mr Ramon Pez Ferro, presented the cheque to the minister of national security, Hon Dudley Thompson, yesterday morning.

On receiving Cuba's contribution, which was pledged soon after the disaster, Mr Thompson said that it was an expression of the goodwill of the Cuban people and another step in strengthening the relationship between Jamaica and Cuba.

Cuba had already sent sugar, blankets and shoes for the flood victims. A three man team of Cuban doctors has also arrived to help the Jamaican health team in the west.

CSO: 3020

## JAMAICA

### MANLEY EXPRESSES THANKS FOR CUBAN SCHOOL AID

Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0048 GMT 5 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has expressed his thanks for Cuban aid to Jamaica and warned the reactionary forces that nothing would halt the growing relations between the two countries. The chief of government made some brief remarks at a ceremony held at the sports teachers training center which was donated by Cuba to Jamaica and which is being built by workers of the two countries. During his visit to the modern installation Manley toured the site accompanied by Cuban internationalist workers, the Cuban ambassador to Jamaica Ramon Pez Ferro and other officials. The Jamaican prime minister expressed his admiration for the characteristics of the installation and pointed out that projects such as this one are the results of international solidarity among developing countries.

CSO: 3020

RICE PURCHASE FROM CHINA

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 30 Jun 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Mr Lerol Lorde, managing director of Jamaica Nutrition Holdings Limited, signed on Thursday a contract for the purchase of 2,420 metric tons of rice with the China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation.

Signing on behalf of the Chinese corporation was Mr Chen Fu-Chaun, second secretary, (commercial) in the Chinese embassy in Jamaica.

Valued at U.S. \$907,500 the shipment of rice is due to arrive in the island by August. Payment will be effected through the commodity loan account, an agreement signed in Kingston between the government of the People's Republic of China and the government of Jamaica last December.

Prior to the shipment an inspection of the quality and weight will be carried out by the China commodity inspection bureau which will issue a certificate. The goods will be reinspected on arrival in Jamaica.

Present at the signing were Mr Tai Yun Lou, of the Chinese embassy and Mr Laker Levers, manager, customer sales and service, commerce division.

CSO: 3020

## BRIEFS

MINISTER HAILS CARICOM--The Caribbean Community--CARICOM--is 6 years old today. Throughout the region, member territories will be celebrating the occasion in various ways. In some territories, like Guyana and Barbados, it is a public holiday. In a statement marking CARICOM day, Foreign Affairs Minister P. J. Patterson has pointed to the determined efforts on the part of CARICOM states over the past year to understand and surmount the economic difficulties the integration movement has faced. Mr Patterson said the fact that the foreign ministers were able to meet was a clear demonstration of the willingness to address not only problems affecting the region but also matters of vital interest and importance to its relations with other sections of the international community. Pointing to the maturity of CARICOM since its inception, Minister Patterson expressed the hope that this process, sustained by renewed interest and cooperation, would continue and lead to the achievement of the aims and objectives of the treaty of Chaguaramas [which established CARICOM] he restated Jamaica's commitment to the regional integration movement which, Mr Patterson said, was (?based) on the belief that cooperation among member states is the most viable basis for the development of the region's economic potential. [Text] [Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Jul 79 FL]

CSO: 3020

PAPER INTERVIEWS PCM LEADER MARTINEZ VERDUGO

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Jun 79 p 24 Sec II

[Interview with Arnaldo Martinez Verdugo, secretary general of the PCM [Mexican Communist Party], by Mario Augusto Jacobskind, date and place not given]

[Text] On 1 July, for the first time in 33 years, the PCM will elect representatives to the Chamber of Deputies. As a result of the political liberalization in progress in Mexico, the PCM and other parties on the left and right will officially participate in direct elections.

Mexican political liberalization may be seen as an attempt by those in power to relieve the social tensions that have mounted in the country at the end of this decade. Instead of pure and simple repression, as is the case in other militarized countries of Latin America, the Mexican ruling elite have opted for dialogue and some concessions.

Mexico's President Jose Lopez-Portillo, in his manual of political philosophy, defined political reform in the first government message on 1 September 1977, as follows:

"True political reform is not a single law, no matter how much legislative relevance it may have. It represents many acts, not at one time, but in a process that also dictates juridical reforms and revisions that culminate in a better life.

"It is a determination aimed at improving democratic institutions, so that minorities will be represented in proportion to their numbers, and so that not only may they express their ideas, but their opinions may have a bearing on the decisions of the majorities; in other words, so that the thinking of the minorities will have political meaning and influence in government decisions."

Although political reform was handed down from the top, most of Mexico's political forces were consulted, including the communists. Respect for minorities will be reflected in the 1 July election of 100 deputies by proportional representation throughout the country. Deputies will be

elected by simple majority vote in 300 election districts. The party that elects over 60 deputies by simple majority--inevitably the PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] of Lopez-Portillo--cannot present candidates in the proportional elections, in which the opposition, left and right, will gain seats.

Up to now, 1 month before the elections, the Mexican people have remained as apathetic as they have been in other elections (even presidential elections), in which a large number of absentions were recorded. Lopez-Portillo, the current president, was elected with over 50 percent of the voters abstaining. The only thing that catches the average Mexican's attention and reminds him of the approaching elections are the walls painted with the most varied slogans, which are even appearing on the buses that circulate in the Federal District.

The Mexican right wing and rightist factions of the PRI have attempted to give the campaign an anti-communist thrust, accusing the CPM and other parties on the left of "demagogic promises" and "international connections that could jeopardize freedom." A slogan appearing widely on the walls and buses of Mexico City is the biggest piece of sophistry of them all: "To live free, vote PRI."

Included in the electoral alliance on the left, in addition to the CPM, are the PPM [Mexican People's Party]--a splinter from the PPS [Popular Socialist Party]--and the PSR [Socialist Revolutionary Party]. Other parties on the left are not included in the electoral alliance: the PMT [Mexican Workers Party], comprising non-union labor and low-salaried civil servants, and the PST [Socialist Workers Party], which defines its ideology as Marxist-Leninist and has an excellent relationship with the leftist factions of the PRI.

Before the political reform, the Mexican party picture was represented by the all-powerful PRI--always the majority party and virtually the only party--and, on the left, the PPS. On the right were the PAN [National Action Party] and the tiny PARM [Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution].

In the next elections, the right will also be represented by the PDM [Mexican Democratic Party], originating the neo-fascist current of the 1930's, called "sinarquista," whose members used to wear black shirts. Today, the "modern" PDM preaches "popular capitalism" and could be described roughly as populist right-wing.

According to the Law of Political Organization and Electoral Procedures, the new parties can gain conditional registration if they can prove they have been in existence for at least 5 years. To obtain permanent registration, the parties must win at least 1.5 percent of the total votes tallied.

PCM

Equidistant from the two main poles of the socialist movement (Moscow and Peking), the PCM lost strength after the assassination of Leon Trotsky by a Stalinist agent on 20 August 1940 in Mexico City. The act caused a division among Mexican communists. The Third International intervened directly in the party after some prominent members condemned the assassination, calling it a terrorist act that was a disservice to the workers' movement.

In an exclusive interview with FOLHA, Arnaldo Martinez Verdugo, secretary general of the PCM, spoke about the effect of Trotsky's assassination on the Mexican left wing and about the present alliance in the mass movements, especially in the universities, between communists and Trotskyites. Verdugo also gave his views on the participation of Catholics in Mexican politics, the oil issue, the labor movement and the elections.

FOLHA: What are the PCM's prospects in the upcoming 1 July elections?

Verdugo: The leftist coalition and the Communist Party have a good chance of winning over a significant portion of the electorate, but we do not have the bases for an estimate of the voting percentages. We have not taken part in elections since 1946, since our party lost its registration.

FOLHA: Lacking registration, what actions have the communists taken to participate in elections?

Verdugo: Our party was not outlawed. We only lost the right to participate in election... We had candidates in some elections--3 years ago, for example--although we were not registered. This means we did not have the right to have representatives on the election boards, and the candidates' names and party symbol did not appear on the ballot. So it was a very tough situation. We made use of the right to vote for unregistered candidates, independent candidates. We took part mainly for reasons of propaganda and organization. Our votes were not even counted. Now the communists can count on significant representation in parliament, but we cannot give explicit numbers.

FOLHA: Do you feel the left will be in a position to come to power in Mexico without upheavals?

Verdugo: I think the right will resist strongly any advance by the left, particularly by the PCM. For this reason we are working to further the conditions for democratic development in Mexico. This is not the time for the left simply to outline a policy of an electoral or peaceful path. We are engaged in further advancing the democratic conquests. The election process is a way to move forward and to change the correlation of forces, but it is not a path that will enable the forces on the left to come to power.

FOLHA: What part did the PCM play in the process of political reform?

Verdugo: We were one of the parties that really pushed the possibility of political reform, because we were aware that in Mexican society all the classes, and not just the working masses, felt the need for a democratization process. The reform is quite limited, however. We feel that other elements are needed if the electoral system is to be effectively democratized. We concentrated mainly on union freedom, which is practically non-existent in Mexico. The law allows the state to intervene in the unions.

FOLHA: How are the labor and peasant leaders selected?

Verdugo: In congresses and assemblies. The elections are anti-democratic, because there is no internal life or any discussion, except in a few unions that have made progress. The leadership is generally formed without the participation of the rank and file, or with only a small group of workers taking part. When the rank and file intervene and there is an internal struggle--and this happens in some unions--the leaders resort to the so-called exclusion clause, an article in federal labor legislation that allows the leadership of a union to request a company to dismiss a worker, on the pretext that he is engaging in divisionist politics against the union leadership. The exclusion clause has been in force since 1937.

FOLHA: How do you view Mexico's economic situation, and the oil crisis in particular? Mexico is self-sufficient in production...

Verdugo: Mexico has entered into a deep crisis. The type of economic development which the country underwent, above all after agrarian reform, fostered the development of capitalism, developed the industrial labor class and created a new situation in the rural area. After the 1950's, development virtually came to a halt, and countless contradictions began to be revealed in the system itself. Concentration in the production of capital grew by leaps and bounds. Some bourgeois measures were seen to be negative; for example, the exaggerated protectionism that supported businesses of all types. Then an industrial structure was created that became obsolete. The government incentives for the agricultural sectors ignored production for the domestic market, which was left to the small producer or the peasant. Nor did the social policy of the government support the agricultural sector with technical subsidies, credits and fair prices. A large imbalance was created. At one time Mexico exported cassava, beans and other products consumed by our people; now we are reduced to dependency on the United States. The present government adopted an austerity line prejudicial to the workers, with a tight wage policy. Up to last year we had a list of price-controlled consumer items, but this was abandoned, leading to increased prices and inflation, owing to low agricultural productivity.

It is certain that Mexico has large petroleum reserves. The big problem is how these reserves are to be used. A political question arises: how will the petroleum tax revenues that Mexico will receive be used? The

petroleum will make it possible to strengthen the state sector of the economy. In recent years the state sector has served to reinforce private capital. We believe the left must now concentrate on a struggle for the use of revenues in the national popular interest, in the original sense that the Mexican revolution promoted.

FOLHA: Where does the PCM stand in relation to Eurocommunism?

Verdugo: The PCM is independent of any other communist movement in the world. We feel that the communists must provide their own solutions for the Mexican revolution. Our mission is to contribute to the unity of the communist movement, keeping in mind that there are divergencies. It is hard to have homogeneity. The Mexican communists consider Eurocommunism as a way to resolve the specific problems of the European societies and developed countries, but it would be a mistake to think that this concept could be used as a formula to resolve the problems of the Latin American revolutionary movements.

FOLHA: The PCM is perhaps one of the only Communist Parties to act in alliance with the Trotskyites. How do you explain this?

Verdugo: The left holds many views in common and also has many ideological differences. We feel the left should form a common front, even as it debates ideological differences on a theoretical level. We are having an interesting experience with the Trotskyites. Trotsky lived in Mexico, and this was one of the centers of Trotskyism. We came to the conclusion that our party, along with others, had been maintaining the wrong attitude toward Trotskyism, following the Stalinist line, which considered Trotskyites as a band of assassins, spies and agents of imperialism. This was not so. Trotskyism is a current within the labor movement. It diverges from the Communist Party, but it is an existing current. We must see them as they are, and not according to Stalin's conceptions. For this reason, we formed an alliance in the mass movements (universities) with the Trotskyites, and we are maintaining it, but we have not been able to form an electoral alliance with this current because of the sectarianism of the Trotskyites in relation to the PCM.

FOLHA: What effect did the assassination of Trotsky have on the PCM?

Verdugo: Trotsky's assassination caused severe problems in the Mexican communist movement. The party condemned the assassination. This is not well known. The PCM leadership declared at the time that the act was not consistent with Marxist and communist methods, which never included individual terrorism. The Communist International intervened in our ranks and removed the leadership. This intervention divided and severely weakened the PCM. Another party was formed and we began a process of self-criticism. During the 1950's, we managed to reunify. Valentín Campa, the present leader of the PCM, was one of the major leaders of that party. Despite the readmission of Campa and other honorable and loyal communist leaders, we still have not managed to regain the influence which the party lost during those years.

FOLHA: How do you see the influence of social-democracy in Latin America?

Verdugo: Social-democracy is trying to fill a space in this continent. It is trying to present itself as an alternative to the revolutionary movements in opposition to the dictatorships. At some times social-democracy seems to be more concerned with presenting itself as an alternative to the revolutionary process. We must look at the social democrats very objectively. If they really want to play an antifascist and democratic role, supporting the struggles against the dictatorships, then the democratic and revolutionary forces can form alliances with this current. Otherwise we must denounce the social democrats and warn the masses that their reformism leads only to the reinforcement of capitalism. Social democracy is a phenomenon that will continue to develop in Latin America, because it is one of the major political forces in the world today. We cannot ignore it.

FOLHA: What about the relationship of the PCM with the church, in a country with a strong anticlerical tradition?

Verdugo: We see it as very important. We feel that ideological division over questions of faith is never good for the workers. There is nothing in our statutes that denies party membership to a Catholic if he supports the political program. Mexican law prohibits clerics from joining parties, so we cannot accept them. I feel, however, that the clergy are engaged in a profession, and as citizens they should take part in politics. We are in favor of a secular state, but we believe the Mexican constitution went too far. The church may have served the great landlords in the past. This is no longer the case.

6362

CSO: 3001

PERU

# STRIKING TEACHERS, STUDENTS CLASH WITH POLICE

Madrid EFE in Spanish 0348 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 5 Jul (EFE)--Today, striking students and teachers clashed with police in the streets, and it has been reported that the government could declare a national state of emergency.

The teachers, who have been on strike for 1 month of an announced indefinite strike, and university students have participated in the increased street disturbances that have been affecting Lima since the beginning of the week.

During today's disturbances, American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA) and communist students clashed with police in downtown Lima. As a result, traffic was interrupted and businesses closed for several hours.

Also, groups belonging to the single union of education workers carried out "lightning" [relampagos] marches in several parts of Lima throughout the day. It has been reported that the police arrested approximately 80 of the marchers, but this has not been officially confirmed.

During a televised broadcast this evening, Education Minister Gen Jose Guabloche urged the striking teachers to return to classes and reinstitute the dialog.

CSO: 3010

## EDITOR RESUMES PUBLICATION CALLING FOR MORALES TO RESIGN

Lima EQUIS in Spanish 30 May-5 Jun 79 p 3

[Editorial by Julio Cabrera Moreno: "Morales Must Go"]

[Text] With no subversive motivation, which would be antipatriotic in this time of crisis and contrary to the social democratic position of our weekly; without personal animosity of any kind, for which there would be no reason and which would be petty in this case concerning the destiny of our country; and with the profound conviction of knowing that we are the modest but loyal interpreters of the interests and will of the Peruvian people at this crucial moment in their history, EQUIS X, appearing again after a long and illegal closure, finds it has the unavoidable duty to suggest the need to replace--institutionally and peacefully--the state's political leadership at its highest level, for the sole purpose of guaranteeing the impartiality and credibility of the next general elections, whose importance to the country's peace, well-being and progress cannot be exaggerated. We are aware that this is an unusual suggestion, but we hope to be believed when we say that we would not make it if the present situation were not also unusual, and the arguments which sustain our proposal so firm.

Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez, who serves as president of the republic in the name of the Armed Forces by designation of the Council composed of the general commanders of the Army, Navy and Air Force, and whose duty it is, therefore, to preside over the electoral process announced for 1980, is being mentioned with increasing frequency as a possible candidate to succeed himself, whether through an ill-named "constitutionalization" and continuance in his high office, or through his pure and simple candidacy for one or several of the big parties. National publications of all political persuasion (OIGA, MARKA, OPINION LIBRE) have given credibility to such stories, and the international press (LE MONDE and THE NEW YORK TIMES) has picked them up and spread them worldwide, in spite of which they have never been unequivocally and expressly denied, as they should have been, by the very person concerned. Recent self-promoted interviews have served rather to stir up the rumor with ayblline answers, than to cut it short in military style.

Added to this is what has come to be called the "pact" which is said to exist between General Morales Bermudez and one of the national parties, the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance], which actually receives preferential treatment from the president, since it is the only party with which the chief of state maintains a permanent dialog; its members are systematically named to positions of political authority which could serve eventually as "electoral expedients"; and it is privileged to use the official press and television. In exchange for this, the APRA behaves more and more like that "political base" claimed by General Morales Bermudez a short time ago in his controversial interview with a well-known French newspaperman.

Can it surprise anyone, under the circumstances, that public opinion should have finally lost all confidence in the ability of the president of the republic to arbitrate the upcoming electoral process in an unbiased manner? We do not question General Morales Bermudez' good faith, as we would not permit him to question ours. But in circumstances such as these, the Romans were right: "Caesar's wife must not only be above suspicion, but must so appear."

Let a man who is above all suspicion take charge of the 1980 elections. There is nothing subversive in this, we repeat, unless it is subversive to invoke the Armed Forces' Statute of Government itself. We want no "coup" or "third phase," but rather compliance with the promise to transfer power to the civil sector in 1980, but in elections which are not overshadowed by favoritism or "continuism."

0739

CSO: 3015

## 'EQUIS' CLAIMS MORALES PLANS PRESIDENTIAL BID OR PROLONGED RULE

Lima EQUIS in Spanish 30 May-5 Jun 79 p 4

[Text] By his enigmatic statements, which neither confirm nor deny, in response to questions which are often provoked by himself, General Morales Bermudez is building, step by step, his candidacy for 1980. And the Constitution? And the parties? And the Armed Forces? Very well, thanks!

The hunger strike by the editors of CARETAS, EQUIS X and MARKA, as well as by the president of the Federation of Peruvian Journalists and other colleagues, set off a movement of public opinion in defense of freedom of the press on a national and international scale, so broad and powerful that it finally forced General Morales Bermudez' government to reopen all the publications that had been shut down. Thanks exclusively to this, EQUIS X, which had the honor of being the last to receive authorization to reopen, returns to be with its readers.

## United Civil Sector

The intention of the military government, in effect, as it turned out, was to keep most or all of the independent publications closed as long as possible, seeking to prolong the shutdown until the start of the electoral campaign at the end of 1979 or the beginning of 1980. "Let's see if we can break several of them down so that they don't reappear at all," one of the ministers is said to have remarked. It is entirely untrue that in this matter it was a question of differentiating between "harsh" and "bland." That is nothing more than a tall tale. On the contrary, what appears certain is that the strongest supporter of the indefinite closing was President Morales Bermudez himself and that in this matter he had the firm support of all the military members of the cabinet.

The bold initiative of the journalists' hunger strike took the regime completely by surprise. The unanimity of the internal support which was aroused and its enormous international repercussions helped to double their resistance. Reluctantly and little by little--in order to disguise its defeat--the military dictatorship finally resigned itself to the reappearance of the free press, although it will find another way to silence it if an opportunity comes along.

If we recall these events it is chiefly for the lesson they hold for all the Peruvian people. That lesson is an essential one: only by uniting can the people make the military government respect them.

And let them not say we are trying to set Peruvians against Peruvians, when what we are seeing, simply, is never again to allow some Peruvians to oppress and abuse other Peruvians. Who is dividing the Peruvian people: those who trample under foot the rights of others (freedom of the press, for example), or those who limit themselves to demanding respect for their rights through peaceful and legal civil resistance?

#### Morales the Candidate

We are seeing at this time, precisely, a maneuver for continuance on the part of the military government, which is preparing from the Palace the candidacy of General Morales Bermudez for the presidency of the republic in the 1980 elections or the pure and simple postponement of the elections beyond that year on the pretext that there is no one to whom the power can be transferred. This maneuver only has one chance of success--if they can succeed in provoking a division among the people, so that one or more of the civilian political parties accept it.

The game couldn't be more clear, in spite of its Machiavellian character. Taking advantage of Haya de la Torre's illness, they are working on the Apristas' fear, stirring up the scarecrow that if there is no charismatic candidate, the way will be clear for the joint victory of Belaunde and Bedoya. Or they are pushing aside the Popular Action Party, with a new edition of the "veto," this time against the architect, as well as the prospect of a victory of the PPC [Popular Christian Party] alone, thanks to the division of the electorate among populists, Apristas and the left. As for the last, a psychological war, designed to divide it, has been mounted, supported by the greatest number of rivals or competitors of its natural candidate, General Iedema, who is the only one who could unite it, and maneuvering also to restrain the discredited ghost of the veto.

Meanwhile, General Morales Bermudez is systematically pushing the idea of his own candidacy, refusing to deny it or reject it each time he is asked--or he himself provokes the question--about it, evading a reply with allusions to his "commitment to the Armed Forces," which has absolutely nothing to do with the problem, and which he just repeated for the umpteenth time in Cartagena de Indias. Now then, the truth is that neither General Morales nor anyone else is ignorant of the fact that he cannot be a candidate in 1980, not because of his "commitment" to the Armed Forces, but for the sole reason that he is president now and that a basic principle of Peruvian constitutional law prohibits him from succeeding himself.

And the parties? In view of this "continuist" maneuver which is in progress, the only thing left is for each civilian political party--APRA, Popular Action, Popular Christian Party and POCEP [Worker-Peasant and Student Popular Front] and the remaining parties of the left, etc.--to speak out publicly, rejecting decisively the illegal notion that a president in office can be a candidate.

And simultaneously, let each civilian political party which participates in the next elections with its own presidential candidate commit itself to respect the results of the elections, whatever they may be, and to defend the right of the person elected to govern for his full constitutional term, without prejudice to the democratic opposition which may exist.

Only thus will a united people be able to defeat, when the time comes, the "continuist" maneuver of General Morales Bermudez' candidacy, or the extension of his administration past 1964.

7/35

CSO: 3

'EQUIS' UNCOVERS NEW FACTS ABOUT HAYA'S ILLNESS, CANDIDACY

Lima EQUIS in Spanish 30 May-5 Jun 79 pp 5-6

[Article by Celso Medina]

[Text] Shortly after arriving from Houston, Haya de la Torre contracted acute septicemia--a generalized infection caused by the absence of defenses in the body--from which he has begun to recover in the last few days. His doctors, however, do not discount the possibility of a relapse.

The Truth

As is known, until today the leaders of the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] have not wanted to tell the truth about Haya de la Torre's health. The pain or pains which the elderly leader is suffering are a secret not only from the ordinary Peruvian, but from members of the National Executive Committee (CEN) of the APRA. Only the members of the Collegial Secretariat have access to the medical reports.

Now EQUIS X is in a position to reveal all the details of the APRA chief's clinical history, from the very moment he required the team of specialists 2 years ago.

It was in the first half of 1977, actually, that Victor Raul suffered cardiopulmonary symptoms and prostate complications. According to those close to him at that time, he did not want to undergo the extensive examinations which were recommended to him.

However, since the symptoms continued, he decided to take a trip to Caracas--where he had been invited by former President Carlos Andres Perez to receive the Order of Miranda--and from there he flew to Europe.

His destinations were Geneva and Hamburg. In both those cities he visited well-known geriatric centers and was examined by eminent specialists. He wanted to be in the best of health for the approaching electoral campaign. He returned to Lima. Only with much difficulty was his body able to resist the strain of the electoral campaign. A medical team cared for him constantly: Doctors Jose Zagarra Puppi, Guillermo Morales Stiglich, Cesar Lopez Silva and Manuel Pizarro Flores. In spite of all this, his health

continued to fall visibly. He was unable to hide his fatigue, weakness, lack of sleep and appetite and difficulty in breathing.

The elections were held. More than 1 million Peruvians voted for him. On 28 July 1978, he was to assume the presidency of the Constituent Assembly. In the Presidential Salon, moments before he gave his inaugural speech, Dr Negarra Puppil personally gave him a strong injection of a special medication. The Constituent Assembly began its labors. On Tuesdays the plenary sessions sometimes lasted from 1800 hours in the evening until 0500 hours the following day. Every day Haya de la Torre received delegations, held long political meetings and attended to party matters---a stream of activities absolutely forbidden to him.

### First Crisis

For this reason, in several sessions of the Aprista Parliamentary Cell and the Collegial Secretariat, he was asked to cut down on his work and to leave the leadership of the discussions in the Assembly plenary sessions to Vice President Luis Alberto Sanchez. Haya did not even admit such an insinuation: "I'm fine; don't bother me."

On 4 January of this year he underwent his first crisis. At about 0300 hours at Villa Mercedes, he suffered some discomfort which many thought was an infarction. Called immediately, Doctors Negarra Puppil, Morales Stiglich, Fernando Cabeleses and Jorge Monge arrived, the last-named being the only non-Aprista. The diagnosis: fluid in the lungs. On Tuesday, 10 January Dr Tomas Zevallos took some X-rays, which showed a spot on the left lung. His doctors were alarmed by the possibility of cancer. Tuesday afternoon, 17 January, Dr Fernando Cabeleses succeeded, after days of urging, in getting Haya to consent to enter the Anglo-American Clinic.

That hospitalization occurred in the utmost secrecy. Apart from his doctors, a few family members and Aprista leaders, no one knew that Haya de la Torre was in the Anglo-American Clinic. Not even the nurses who worked there were aware of the fact.

### Cancerous Tumor

At the clinic the existence was confirmed of a cancerous tumor in Haya de la Torre's left lung. He knew the truth. It didn't bother him much. He decided to continue the normal rhythm of his work.

The ravages of the disease, however, did not wait. His fate mediated, Haya fell asleep during the plenary sessions. Jorge Lozada or Carlos Roca tried to keep him awake. On one of those days he collapsed a second time on the patio of the Alfonso Ugarte Aprista headquarters.

Haya's illness was now a matter of public record. The most varied rumors and speculations were circulated about his health. The full leadership of

the Assembly visited him at Villa Mercedes. He received them in his library. He spoke very little. President Morales Bermudez himself called from Huaraz to inquire about Haya's health. Alfredo Telle told him, "The crisis of fatigue has passed; Victor Raul is very well."

So, defying the odds, the Aprista Party let the entire month of February pass. But Haya de la Torre's health had already reached the limit. He cancelled his morning interviews and ceased to preside at the Aprista Constituent Cell. His aides carried him bodily up and down the steps of the Legislative Palace. That was in the first warm days of March.

His doctors and those close to him held urgent consultations with the Anderson Clinic in Houston. That clinic requested the patient's X-rays and clinical history. After seeing these, that clinic suggested that the patient be transferred there immediately. The Collegial Secretariat met on Thursday, 9 March, to adopt a series of decisions to that effect. On Friday, 10 March, Haya de la Torre boarded the plane for Houston.

At the Anderson Clinic Haya received rigorous treatment to prevent the spread of the cancer. Nine liters of fluid were removed from his body, and strong doses of antibiotics were injected directly into his bloodstream. All of which caused him to lose 20 kilograms and dangerously reduced his body's defenses.

#### Sepsis

The room where the patient was cared for, on the third floor of the clinic, was totally aseptic, and no one was allowed to enter except Dr. Samuels, who was treating him, and two or three other doctors, under rigorous conditions, in order to avoid contamination.

The doctors had planned a minimum stay of 3 months at the clinic for Haya. But he had decided, come hell or high water, to hurry back to Lima. He appeared to be very much preoccupied by political events in his country and by delicate party matters. From his sickbed he ordered a cable sent to Lima convoking the 12th National ARPR Congress.

The Aprista leaders were surprised when on Saturday, 11 April, at 2230 hours, Jorge Idiague told Alfredo Telle at the Casa del Pueblo that Haya would be in Lima early the next morning. He announced that Haya wanted only the members of the Collegial Secretariat and some leaders of the CEN to go to meet him. Therefore, fewer than 50 persons greeted him at the airport.

According to some stories, however, Haya had arrived 2 days before, on a special U.S. Air Force plane which had landed at Air Group No 8. This precaution had been taken because of the concern of doctors at the Anderson Clinic that something unforeseen might happen on a regular flight.

Be that as it may, it is certain that very shortly thereafter, Haya suffered a violent relapse in his health. The doctors diagnosed septicemia due to Haya's lack of resistance and the sudden change from the sterile atmosphere of his room at the clinic to the environmental conditions at Villa Mercedes.

#### Will He Be a Candidate?

When PFC leaders Fernando Alayza Grundy, Mario Polar and Celso Sotomayor went to visit him, they could not see him. They were told, "Dr Haya is resting." It was 1500 hours, 2 days after the arrival of the APRA chief. The following day, Ramiro Priale and Andres Townsend were also refused admittance.

The same doctors have received instructions from Aprista leaders to do everything possible so that Haya may be able, around 15 June, to attend the Constituent Assembly in order to effect the promulgation of the new Fundamental Charter.

It is known that after 15 July, the date on which the Constituent Assembly officially closes, Haya will have to return to Houston, where he will remain until October or November of this year. Then he will return to Lima, they say, well enough to appear in public several times during the electoral campaign.

Because Haya, they say, will indeed be a candidate for president of the republic. He has cancer, it is true, but in the first place, this type of illness progresses very slowly in persons of advanced age, and second, the chemotherapy sometimes has surprising effects. Strictly speaking, then, if these predictions are true, the high chief of the APRA may be a candidate, even if the elections are in 1930. It is another thing to know whether that is good either for his health or for Peru.

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## NOTED HISTORIAN PROPOSES LOCAL BRAND OF SOCIALISM

Lima EQUIS in Spanish 30 May-5 Jun 79 pp 13-14

[Essay by Jorge Basadre]

[Text] The Peruvian left, in spite of having a minimum of one-third of the electorate, does not yet have a realistic and viable program of government. To contribute to the framing of such a plan, EQUIS X will publish in this section, beginning today, a series of concrete contributions from persons who are qualified on specific points. To give you an overall concept of this series of texts and documents, we begin by reproducing the authoritative essay with which Professor Basadre closes the most recent edition of his book, "Peru: Problema y Posibilidad" [Peru: Problem and Potential]. It is the best outline of what a socialism which is at once Peruvian and democratic should do and be.

Identified by some entirely with the Third World--which is a mistake--the Latin American republics are similar to that Third World in their situation as exporters of raw materials. They are, some of them more and others much less, in the process of painful development. They have, or may have, common or similar interests with those distant places. But their connection with Western culture, which goes back to the 17th century, places them in a special situation, and they do not need to identify absolutely with those areas which, in addition, respond to influences which are uniquely their own. The forces of integration are just beginning in our republics, and they are working downward from above, rather than upward from below; that is, not from the roots to the tip. The Andean Pact has made possible the miracle of survival and self-assertion, although on its zigzag path it may have made mistakes and omissions, as well as being tinged with bureaucracy, and it is not identified with the popular feelings. Other, analogous agreements can and must complement it, the length and breadth of the continent, taking advantage of our experience, including an Amazon Pact exempt from hegemonic connotations. It would be proper to outline soon a true integration pact for the Southern Cone of the Pacific, within which there would be room for Bolivia's very just aspirations for a port, without the dangers involved in the corridor north of Arica.

We must not forget Helio Jaguaribe's prophetic warning that there is a danger that the future of Latin America may fall into a satellite condition under some superpower which will give us only what it finds convenient, or that it may be convulsed in a long and bloody social revolution with unforeseeable results. We hope there will be a margin of time to confront or begin to confront in depth our problems and our potential in these lands where so many propitious opportunities have gone to waste and so many years have been lost.

Perhaps certain politicians will come to power in this country who believe that the important thing is to return to the past, or to try to live as in the time of Serapio Calderon, or to be drunk with the hallucinatory and sterile "give and take" attitude of the old politics. What is being said here attempts to prove that if things go that way, it will be a very grave mistake. These reflections are far from presenting the program of a political party: they are limited to synthesizing the observations which might be made by some group such as the Club de Roma, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology or the Bariloche Foundation. They point out goals, although they accept the fact that not all of these can be attained immediately, because politics is the art of the possible.

They do not deny, certainly, the imminence of conflict in any process of social change, and they accept the impossibility of preventing such change from occurring irrationally. Never let us forget, as Ralph Dahrendorf says, that conflict will always be with us and that it can even be an element of progress, if it is accepted or understood intelligently and without fear. Those who, in order to avoid conflict, choose sanctimoniously to hope, perhaps with the hope that financial equilibrium will return first, at best will discover that when they finally wish to move, it will already be too late.

True economic development implies the expansion of goods and services, but it is not only that. It is better defined in terms which raise human levels of subsistence, dignity and freedom and which fight poverty, unemployment and inequality. Such development cannot be effected in depth without changing, on the one hand, the position of the leadership, which must not be entrusted to conventional minds, and on the other hand, the distribution of the national income. The struggle against underdevelopment implies the coordinated treatment of a series of problems with a view to trying to confront them gradually, coherently and systematically. It concerns a struggle which must imply a constant and careful process of investment and the wise increase of income to build a capital which is not usurious; and an economic and financial policy which serves the largest number in order to overcome the limiting barriers of stagnation, regression and waste. It means arriving at a true democratic kind of planning, gradual and experimental in its advance toward the future, with short, medium and long term solutions which will lead to increased productivity and a rise in the standard of living, and which at the same time defend essential rights and seek social justice without diminishing those rights.

It is not a question of blindly repeating those errors which it was possible to make, with or without good faith, in the sixties and seventies, or of denying the successes. But the enlightening experiences of history taken as a whole and the demanding needs of the era to come make it urgent to take into consideration, in a lucid manner, the following facts:

The population growth continues in absolute figures.

It is necessary to prevent the gap between rich and poor from becoming wider. In general to date, development has been quite asystematic and has resulted more often than not in the continual expansion of the vicious circle of poverty.

There are areas where progress has been notable in agriculture, but in others, agrarian reform with all its advantages has not erased the backwardness caused by lack of technical help or adequate training of the peasants and the agencies which represent them; limitations on capital investment; deficiencies in research, experimentation or mechanization; bureaucratic errors and excesses; the absence of or disorientation of rural education; primitivism in the market place and the uselessness and inconvenience of parasitic middlemen between producers and consumers. Many rural workers are still dispossessed, hungry, ignorant or manipulated. For that reason the fundamental reaffirmation that agrarian reform must truly benefit the small, poor farmer and free him from exploitation, discrimination and servitude is valid. In many cases the result must be the wise functioning of cooperative or collective systems, or of family parcels grouped in committees which organize the crops, without dogmatic unilateralism and without centralist oppression, carefully regulated by the state and giving stimulus to the flourishing of periodic markets on the local or regional level.

It must never be forgotten that the essential base of true development is in the progress made by agriculture. The other prerequisite is the advance of industrialization. It must be oriented to the attitudes, needs and even the cultural antecedents of the people. It requires the judicious importation of capital and loans and investments from abroad with a constructive sense of national propriety and, at the same time, an unshakable attitude of defense of the national interest, present and future, against both foreign and native greed. We must abandon and sharply condemn the sumptuous and ornamental projects symbolized by huge buildings and costly monuments. The existing industries have not absorbed either the waves of unskilled labor which flow from the country to the city and which must be given careful attention and special and practical treatment, including perhaps limited attempts at self-government in slum areas; or the increase in the numbers of students who are not accepted in the universities, whose future should not be handed over to criminal elements.

Small-scale technologies, which require intense local labor in order to open up new employment, are advisable; and also the unceasing stimulation of the capacity for work, with material and moral rewards, of businessmen,

technicians, employees and workers who are outstanding in the industry, with attention to just needs and suggestions. We emphasize, whenever and wherever possible, programs which the villages themselves may carry out, within a movement which is in keeping with the development strategy and with the necessary technical and material support.

The future prospects for exports are not clear because of the changes in demands from other countries, competition from other underdeveloped areas of the world and the trade policy of the industrial nations, which still have not placed themselves at the service of the interests of humanity, since three-quarters of the world's resources are used by only 30 percent of the population of the entire globe. Let us not forget this for a moment. Literacy, basic and primary education and housing programs have not kept pace with the increase in the population. Generally disoriented and sporadic reforms in the educational field have not been carried out, following a thorough inventory of the situation from a concrete base, to confront step by step the needs of the present as well as those of the future. There is a harmful alienation between the hopes, demands and aspirations of the youth and those who must guide and help them in anything that may be possible. There is a lack of methodical attention to the model offered by teachers to their students. The teaching of history is completely unsound and is not in harmony with the essence of the country.

In spite of some advances in certain sectors of public administration due to self-denial on the part of officials who many times, by their own sacrifice, succeed in becoming experts in their respective fields, the structure of the state continues to be, in general, empirical, which means that there is an excess of useless operations, unnecessary duplication of tasks, laziness or lack of perseverance in the obligation to confront or solve situations which may be urgent, opening an easy way to small or large-scale corruption. The tax system needs to be improved, making sure that the more fortunate classes participate effectively in the tasks of national development and do not resort to desertion or evasion of reasonable taxes; on the other hand, the weight of the contributions must fall lightly on the less favored classes. Although orthodox financial science repudiates the so-called "earmarked tax," or a tax predestined to a specific application, emergency situations may in fact make it applicable in the national interest.

At present the number of persons properly trained in specific fields connected with our countries' problems on a local, regional, national, sub-continental and continental scale is not sufficient. Therefore, we need many specialized people within and outside the country to achieve administrative order, the proper preparation and execution of fiscal budgets and taxation--in other words, to become a true technocratic state. In addition, we need modern and open minds and spirits in industry, commerce, economic development, sociological research and other similar specialties. Noteworthy gains will result from the growth-seeking efforts of dynamic groups of small entrepreneurs and average businessmen, cooperativists, prosperous farmers, trained workers, outstanding union leaders and professionals who have a progressive and constructive mentality. As the Rio report to the Club of Rome (1976) states, it is not important how much is produced, but what is produced and how it is distributed.

It is necessary to raise and strengthen the concept of participation, which will replace the old idea of the consensus. A government which does not face responsible criticism does not necessarily embody the will or support of the citizens. The malicious monopoly of information channels, the rigid state control of communications, the unnecessary multiplication of intermediary agencies imply a denial of participation, as a result of the fact that a single group is above control by public opinion. Participation means public discussion of public matters, if one wants to avoid corruption of the social body, within which it is necessary to encourage initiatives for the development of multiple forms of critical coexistence oriented to the future, without blindly giving in to those who desire to overthrow the system violently. (To be continued)

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CSO: 3010

PERU

#### FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES NICARAGUAN SITUATION

Paris AFP in Spanish 2212 GMT 4 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 4 July (AFP)--The possibility that the communists might take over Nicaragua has been totally excluded, Peruvian Foreign Minister Carlos García Bedoya has affirmed, adding that almost everybody in Nicaragua is fighting Gen Anastasio Somoza's government.

In statements for the local weekly EL TIEMPO, the minister denied that the OAS has violated the principle of nonintervention with its stance on Nicaragua and expressed his hope that fair trials will be held after the regime's ouster.

After noting that almost all Nicaraguans have rebelled against their regime, he said the Sandinista guerrillas constitute the rebels' armed and organized vanguard. He also said that a civil war is occurring in Nicaragua, where an overwhelming majority--which official U.S. sources estimate at no less than 80 percent of the population--oppose Somoza. This is why 17 OAS members have reiterated their support for the principle of nonintervention, condemned Somoza's regime and recognized that Nicaragua's problem must be resolved by its own people.

According to the foreign minister, the Sandinistas' ideological composition ranges from Marxist-Leninist to conservative democrats repelled by Somoza's regime.

Regarding the possibility that the communists might take over Nicaragua, he said that this is a rumor spread by Somoza and his supporters in order to justify the killings and their desire to perpetuate the dynasty.

CSO: 3010

## INFORMATION COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 24 Jun 79 p 12 PA

[Text] Lima, 23 Jun (ESI Peru)--The National Information System [SINADI] and the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG today signed an agreement for cooperation and the exchange of news, information and professional journalistic personnel.

The mutual assistance document says that the most expeditious means will be found for the immediate establishment of a channel for the daily reception and transmission of news. This system will allow permanent communication between Peruvian and Yugoslav public opinion on events in the two countries.

SINADI chief Gen Juan Estrada Bracamonte emphasized the agreement's importance and said that it will allow better reciprocal knowledge and the strengthening of friendly Peruvian-Yugoslav relations at government level.

General Estrada said that the similarities existing between the two countries, as nonaligned countries and members of the coordinating committee of the news agencies pool, will facilitate positive cooperation and will open the way for the exchange of information between developing countries favoring a new world information system.

The SINADI chief presided over the signing ceremony of the cooperative information agreement. The agreement was signed by Col Oscar Torres Llosa, chief of the Central Information Office [OCI], and Col Juan Alvarado Trujillo, director general of information of the same organization--both in representation of SINADI--and by TANJUG chief editor Mihailo Saranovic.

Yugoslav Ambassador to Peru Luka Soldic attended the ceremony, as did advisory minister of the embassy Dragoljub Kntic and Velizar Savic, TANJUG's regional correspondent for the Andean countries. Augusto Razuri Seminario, general manager of the Peruvian Information Services Enterprise, also attended.

Col Torres Llosa said that the agreement will allow the joining of informative efforts among the nonaligned countries supporting the purposes and goals of the news agencies pool.

He added that SINADI "enriches and strengthens itself" with the signing of this agreement, thereby reasserting its constant efforts to improve the information system among developing countries.

Ambassador Luka Soldic emphasized that the agreement will be in effect in accordance with the resolutions of the Fifth Nonaligned Countries Summit Conference concerning cooperation in the information field as a way and means of establishing a new world information order.

CSO: 3010

**CABINET RESTRUCTURING, NEW MINISTRIES CREATED**

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 23 Jun 79 pp 1, 16 FL

[Excerpts] Increased responsibilities have been thrown on several government ministers in a juggling of the two largest ministries--Works and Finance.

This is gleaned from a statement made in the House of Representatives by Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Dr Eric Williams, yesterday, which also showed the prime minister had split his workload.

Dr Williams who dealt with cabinet rearrangements and readjustments "based on the experience gained in the past 2 1/2 years," announced among other things:

Splitting into two ministries, the Ministry of Transport, Works and Communications;

Creation of two new ministries--Public Information in the office of the prime minister, and Caribbean Community Affairs;

Appointment of a standing cabinet committee to consider, before submission to Parliament, all requests for expenditures rapidly increasing in areas such as conferences and missions abroad and,

Redesignation of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mines to the Ministry of Energy and Energy-Based Industries.

Rep Patrick Manning, 33, a minister in the Ministry of Finance has been made Minister for Public Information to assist the prime minister in his responsibilities for public information.

This is in addition to his other duties.

Senator Mervyn Desouza, also a minister in the Ministry of Finance, was appointed the Minister for Caribbean Community Affairs.

Rep Errol Mahabir, as minister of energy and energy-based industries, will also assist the minister of finance with responsibilities related to the consolidated fund, all special funds and the corporation's sole responsibility the approximately 40 state companies.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

GOVERNMENT DECLINES TO HOST CARICOM SUMMIT

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 28 Jun 79 p 1 FL

[Report by Norris Rolomon]

[Excerpts] Trinidad and Tobago has declined an invitation from the CARICOM secretariat to host a heads of government conference in Port-of-Spain in October this year.

The invitation was sent by Dr. Kurleigh King, secretary general of CARICOM last month.

Government officials had no comment to make on Trinidad and Tobago's reluctance to host the conference. No other country was suggested as an alternative site in the proposals for the conference but our source confirmed that Trinidad had declined the invitation.

It was claimed that it was not convenient to hold the conference.

Government sources noted that it would be inconvenient for this country to host any heads of government conference at the proposed time since preparation of the annual budget usually begins around that period.

In addition, all senior government officials are usually involved in the preparation.

A source also pointed out that activities in the region may also rule out any such conference being held in the immediate future since St. Lucia was now in the throes of a general election and Dominica has not even started to recover from governmental problems.

In addition, it was pointed out that St. Vincent was still concentrating on assisting the victims of the Soufriere volcano eruptions.

Earlier this week the CARICOM Ministerial Council, meeting in Georgetown, Guyana, drew up a calendar of ministerial meetings including suggested dates for a heads of government conference, according to a CANA report.

PCV ANALYZES MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, LEFTIST UNITY

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 24 Jun 79 p D-12 PA

[Text of resolution issued by the 17th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela held on 18 and 19 June 1979; place not given]

[Text] The Victory of the Social Christian Party [COPEI]

On 3 June, in an election in which COPEI obtained more than 2 million votes, COPEI gained control of most of the municipal councils previously controlled by the Democratic Action [AD] Party. This victory occurs 6 months after Luis Herrera's victory and evidences the desire among large sectors of the country for change and the repudiation of a municipal administration in which corruption, inefficiency, influence peddling and lack of concern for the masses are the most prominent features.

Large popular sectors channeled their dissatisfaction toward a party which has had its share of responsibility in the administrative disaster of the municipal councils. This leads us to believe that there will not be any substantial changes aimed at definitely eradicating these administrative stains, just as there have not been any changes in the central government.

COPEI has sufficient responsibility and power to carry out a municipal policy aimed at solving the serious problems confronted by the municipalities, especially in regard to public properties, finances, services and the participation of the community in municipal activities. The municipal power is now added to the power which originates in the presidency of the republic and the national and regional legislative chambers. There will not be a single valid excuse which can be given to a nation that has been deceived a thousand times in electoral campaigns. We communists do not deceive ourselves or build up false hopes among the masses. We know that one must confront the great economic interests in order to implement a policy in favor of the welfare of the people. We know that the interests represented by COPEI will constitute an obstacle to carrying out the oft repeated policy in favor of the poor. We believe

that this is already being shown by the Herrera Campins administration: the increase in the cost of living continues, the plans for new increases are already known, the people's uncertainty prevails, the plans for economic development are behind and the oil is being extracted in quantities larger than those recommended by conservation techniques in order to satisfy the pressures of U.S. imperialism. Regarding international relations, certain provocations against Cuba and the USSR, which remind us of the old times of the "cold war," have appeared.

We are perfectly aware that only the active mobilization of the masses, encouraged by the councilmen of [the leftist] unity, will guarantee the conquest of social and economic goals which are most urgent for our people.

#### AD's Defeat

AD suffered a great defeat. The votes obtained by AD decreased by more than 1 million, which represents a drop from 40 to 28 percent. In this way, the people punished a party for its mismanagement of municipal councils, where administrative corruption, poor public services and shady deals with municipal lands constituted the core of a policy of squandering municipal possessions and a lack of concern for the people's problems.

AD's defeat in the municipal and general elections is of great importance because it deals a special blow to the most reactionary and anticommunist sectors that dominate AD's leadership.

#### The Victory of the Unity Formula

The unity of the left became a focus of attraction for large Venezuelan sectors. It became something new in Venezuelan politics when it obtained approximately 800,000 votes, which increased the vote percentage from 12 to 18 percent and which resulted in the election of 140 councilmen. We can affirm that these elections mark the beginning of the process to end the two-party system.

The policy of unity of the progressive and popular sectors--which was demanded by our people--has proven to be just despite its lack of experience. All participating forces must consolidate and develop the process in their struggle in the Congress, municipal councils, labor and peasant organizations, teacher and student groups, women's organizations, community groups, etc. To us, the communists, the unity of action in the struggle for the demands of our people will forge an outlook [perspectiva] of power within the Venezuelan left. This outlook must be expressed in a single electoral formula for 1983 capable of defeating the ill-fated two-party system of AD and COPEI.

## The Votes of the Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV]

Our party maintained the same number of votes it obtained in December 1978 and showed a slight percentage increase which fluctuates between 1.04 and 1.27 percent. [sentence as published] It is evident to us that the 10 communist councilmen already proclaimed and the 100 alternates who will work at the municipal councils, as well as the councilmen from the other leftist parties, are the result of a just policy of unity which we must strengthen in the future.

We did not get a larger number of votes because of our deficiencies in political organization, the lack of contact with the masses and the scarcity of funds noted at the 16th Central Committee plenum on the occasion of the December 1978 general elections.

We urge all our members and friends to strengthen the organization of the party and of the JC [presumably communist youth], to overcome the failures which hinder our development, to actively work with the masses in order to spread the communist ideology and to develop unity of action with the other leftist forces.

We believe that the best contribution to a unitary process is a strong Communist Party linked to the working masses in the cities and the farmlands and with sufficient domination of the Marxist-Leninist ideology.

### Other Agreements

The members of the Central Committee, including the councilmen and their alternates who attended the plenum, unanimously approved an agreement expressing solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and opposition to and rejection of U.S. intervention, directly or indirectly through the OAS. The signing of the SALT II treaty by Brezhnev and Carter in Vienna was praised as a contribution to world peace.

CSO: 3010

GUERRILLA GROUP CLAIMS PART IN NIEHOUS KIDNAP

Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1732 GMT 4 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 4 Jul (LATIN)--A long-time Venezuelan guerrilla group has announced that it will not take advantage of the pacification program launched by President Luis Herrera Campins' government last March, according to a report in today's issue of the daily newspaper EL NACIONAL.

The Red Flag group broke its silence of almost 10 years by calling a news conference, which was chaired by only one of its old commanders, Gabriel Puerta Aponte (Eladio).

According to EL NACIONAL, the guerrilla leader said the government's pacification program is demagogic and that it is the same now with Herrera as it was with Carlos Andres Perez, (Rafael) Caldera and Romulo Betancourt. Herrera, a Social Christian, replaced Perez, leader of the Democratic Action Party.

According to Puerta, the factors that cause violence have not disappeared. There is still a system of exploitation and oppression, and repression against the popular sectors continues.

The newspaper says two other commanders of the Red Flag group, Julio Escalona and Carlos Betancourt, sought legality recently and that another, America Silva, died in a clash.

Eladio confirmed during the news conference that his group had helped kidnap industrialist William Niehaus on 27 February 1976. The U.S. industrialist was rescued by the police last week and has left for the United States. The Argimiro Gabaldon group has taken credit for the kidnaping.

CSO: 3010

CEREMONY HELD FOR RETIRING MILITARY OFFICERS

Caracas VENPRES Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2221 GMT  
8 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 8 Jul (VENPRES)—Today, President Luis Herrera Campins attended a military parade held at the Venezuelan Military Academy in El Valle to honor a large number of generals, vice admirals and rear admirals of the country's armed forces who are retiring.

The chief of state decorated the military officers with the Gen Rafael Urdaneta Military Order for 30 years of uninterrupted service to the armed forces.

The officers who are retiring are: Army: Div Gen Juvenal Rojas Cordova, former head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Div Gen Arnaldo Castro Hurtado, former general commander of the army; Div Gen Angel Vicente Berrio Brito, former general commander of the army; Brig Gen Juan Evangelista Zapata Escalona, former military attache to Washington; Brig Gen Armando Guerrero Molina, former general director of the services of the [Defense] Ministry; Brig Gen Luis Enrique Montilla Carreyo, former chief of logistics of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Brig Gen Fernando Lamas, former director of army logistics.

Navy: Vice Adm Magin Lagrave Fry, former general commander of the navy; Rear Adm Oscar Enrique Marquez, former budget director of the navy; Rear Adm Rafael Jose Silveira, former naval attache to Washington; and Rear Adm Luis Alberto Mendoza Ramirez, former naval attache to Rome.

Air Force: Div Gen Fernando Paredes Bello, former defense minister; Div Gen Luis Alberto Leon Aranguren, former general commander of the air force; Div Gen Agustin Belzares Morales, former ambassador to Iran; Brig Gen Jose Tomas Azuaje Alvarez de Lugo, former director of the military circle; Brig Gen Rafael Jelambi Teran, former director of the Institute of Higher Studies for National Defense; and Brig Gen Francisco Leon d'Alessandro, former deputy inspector general of the armed forces.

National Guard: Div Gen Alvaro Gonzalez Marquez, former commander general of the national guard; Div Gen Victor Fernandez Escobar, former chief of operations of the Armed Forces of National Cooperation [FAC]; Brig Gen Jesus Manuel Camacho Fortoul, former inspector of military courts; Brig Gen Hugolino Izaguirre Velasquez, former FAC logistics director; Brig Gen Ricardo Alfonzo Inouosa, former commanding general of the metropolitan police; and Brig Gen Jesus Beltran Fontiveros Gonzalez, former education director of the armed forces.

Several colonels, lieutenant colonels and ship-of-the-line captains who made up the "Bartolome Salom," "Felipe Baptista," "Nestor Arias" and "Batalla de Ayacucho" graduating classes reached 30 years of service jointly with the generals and admirals mentioned above.

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## BRIEFS

**DELEGATION FOR OIL CONGRESS IN ROMANIA**--Caracas, 28 Jun (VENPRES)--A Venezuelan delegation has been appointed to attend the 10th World Oil Congress which will meet in Bucharest, Romania, from 9 to 14 September. An Energy and Mines Ministry resolution on the appointment was published in yesterday's official gazette. The delegates are Jose Ignacio Moreno Leon, Arevalo G. Reyes, Jose Rafael Dominguez, Anibal Martinez, Alberto Quiroz C., Brigido Natera, Francisco Prieto Wilson, Juan Chacin, Fernando Mendoza, Luis Plaz Bruzual, Ulises Ramirez Olmos, Jose Gregorio Paez, Gustavo Aristiguieta, Bernardo Diaz, Enrique Vasquez, Humberto Penaloza and Ruben Caro. [Text] [Caracas VENPRES Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0627 GMT 29 Jun 79 PA]

**CALL FOR RESPITE IN POLITICAL DEBATE**--Yesterday, the Social Christian Party (COPEI) asked the other parties to give the country a climate of peace and a respite from political debate. Pedro Pablo Aguilar said that politicians should give all other Venezuelans a little "vacation" and not distract them from their own concerns. The COPEI secretary general urged the parties to undertake internal campaigns with greater discretion and without so much scandal. According to Aguilar, with this respite, the nation could dedicate itself to other issues which are as important or more important than politics. He made the appeal at the end of the regular weekly meeting between COPEI's national committee and President Luis Herrera Campins at "La Casona." [Ricardo Escalante] [Excerpt] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 27 Jun 79 p 1-12 PA]

**RANGEL BOURGOIN TO BE DEFENSE MINISTER**--Maj Gen Luis Enrique Rangel Bourgoïn is going to be appointed minister of defense to replace Maj Gen Fernando Paredes Bello, who is retiring on 5 July. This information was released last night at Miraflores. It was also made known that Maj Gen Tomas Abreu Rascanieri will be named Inspector General of the Armed Forces, that is he will be second in rank in the military high command. It was also indicated that the Commanding General of the Army will be Brig Gen Rafael Marin Granadillo (he will be promoted to Maj Gen). In regard to the FAC [Armed Forces of National Cooperation], it is thought that the Commanding General will be Luis Enrique Sue and the Inspector

General will be Eduardo Loayza Giordano. The Commanding General of the Navy will be Ernesto Reyes Leal and Orta Zambrano, squadron commander, will be promoted to viceadmiral. And in the Air Force? It is said that Brig Gen Rodriguez Ravelo (who will be promoted on 5 July) will be the Commanding General and Maximiliano Hernandez Vasquez will be Chief of Staff. And who will be promoted to Major General? Army; Rafael Marin Granadillo, Vicente Narvaez Churion (he will be Commander of the First Infantry Division headquartered in Maracaibo), Amin Arrieta Diaz and Bernardo Leal Puche. FAC; Eduardo Loayza Giordano and Luis Enrique Sue. Air Force; Rodriguez Ravelo and Maximiliano Hernandez Vasquez. Navy; Elio Orta Zambrano and Ramon Jose Riera Paredes, to viceadmiral. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 13 Jun 79 p A-1]

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